The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

BIG FIGHT IMPENDING

Over Collectorship Eastern District of North Carolina.

AN EDITORIAL ASPIRANT FOR THE PLACE

MR. "CREWS OF GRANVILLE" APPOINTED WATCHMAN.

Col. Boyd and the Solicitorship of the Internal Revenue Bureau—A Delegation Opposing Pendleton's Appointment.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Dr. Palemon John, veteran Republican editor, and Mr. George W. Cobb, an active and influential Republican in Eastern North Carolina, arrived to-day. Mr. Cobb is a candidate for the Collectorship of the Eastern District, and is enthusiastically supported by Dr. John, who says that the Republican sentiment in the First District and party policy as well demands his appointment. Mr. Cobb is earnestly supported by Congressman Skinner, and a big fight is impending over this appointment. Mr. Cobb is a prominent business man in Elizabeth City and is a life-long Republican. Mr. Skinner's absence from the city attending the funeral of the late Representative Milliken, of Maine, will detain Mr. Cobb here a day or two longer than he expected to remain.

The forthcoming resignation of Collector Simmons has unexpectedly precipitated the fight over the appointment of his successor.

Senator Butler is named by the Vice-President of the Senate as one of the fifteen Senators appointed to witness the Grant ceremonies in New York next week.

The work of reorganizing the force of the Department, watchmen and laborers is progressing with some expedition. Among the many changes made to-day in the Interior Department was the removal of John Hennant, watchman, and the appointment to his place of "Crews, of Granville," distinguished in the Legislature of 1894, as "Author of the Douglass resolution." The "relief" did not come a day too soon. The nomination of Moses N. Hanshaw for postmaster at Lenoir was sent to the Senate to-day. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Representative Linney.

Col. James E. Boyd left for home to-day, expecting to return soon as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Judge and Mrs. Robinson expect to return to-night or to-morrow.

Arrivals: Mr. Collier, of Wilmington, applicant for the Hamburg Consulate; Col. Frank Koonce, a prominent Onslow county Populist; Dr. A. C. Alexander and D. O. Newberry, of Edenton, are here opposing the appointment of Mr. Pendleton for Collector of Customs at Edenton. Pendleton is already endorsed by Senator Pritchard and Representative Skinner, and his appointment is considered an absolute certainty.

J. B. H.

Baseball Games.

At Baltimore:

Baltimore	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	x	—10 15 4
Boston	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	— 5 11 6

Batteries: Hoffer and Robinson; Stivetts, Klobedaz and Bergen.

At Louisville:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3 8 0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1 4 1

Batetries: Frazer and Wilson; Young and Zimmer.

At St. Louis:

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	—1 6 1
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	x	—4 9 1

Batteries: Donohue and McFarland; Killend and Sugden.

At Cincinnati:

Chicago	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2 8

Batteries: Griffith and Kittredge; Ehret, Rhines and Peitz.

At Washington:

Washington	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4 6 3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	—5 9 3

Batteries: Mercer and McGuire; Payne and Grim.

At Philadelphia:

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—5 7 1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1 4 1

Batteries: Taylor and Clements; Doheny and Wilson.

FIGHT ON COMMISSIONER ROSS.

Bryanites and Populists Against a Democrat.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 22.—The reappointment of Commissioner Ross, of the District of Columbia, has kindled the ire of the Bryan Democrats in the Senate. His nomination has been held up several days. The Bryanites, supported by the Populist contingent, are making a desperate fight against his confirmation. They assert that Col. Ross is not a Democrat because he did not vote for Bryan. They prefer the appointment of a straight Republican. The vote in the District committee is very close. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who was critically ill at his home, returned here to-night in response to a telegram from Commissioner Ross. The District committee will meet to-morrow and his vote may save Ross. Senator Harris is an Andrew Jackson spoilsman and he has a large number of appointments in the District service. Ross asserts his Democracy. He said today when questioned about his course in the late Presidential campaign, "I did not support the Republican ticket in the last campaign. I have never in all my career given support to any other than the Democratic ticket, and to that ticket I have uniformly given my support except during the last campaign. I took no part in that campaign other than to write the letter recently published, but attended strictly to my duties as commissioner of the District."

The opposition to Ross is part of the Bryanite policy to proscribe every Democrat who voted his honest convictions in the late election.

CRUSHED UNDER CAR WHEELS

TRAGIC DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN RAILROAD MAN.

Attempting to Board a Moving Train, S. T. Pender Fell Under the Wheels and Was Killed.

Special to The Tribune.

Lincolnton, N. C., April 22.—S. T. Pender, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Carolina and Northwestern railway, was killed here at 4:43 this afternoon. Mr. Pender was on his way to Lenoir, from a meeting of general passenger agents held in Atlanta yesterday. They had met to fix the rates for summer travel. Having completed his business, he was on his way home, and took the Carolina and Northwestern train at Gastonia at 2 o'clock. At each station Mr. Pender talked to the agents, and had made telegraphic arrangements for parties to meet him at the depot here. After the train started at each station he would board it. Before reaching Lincolnton Mr. Pender told Conductor O. A. Hamlin, who was in charge of the train, a mixed freight and passenger, that when he got ready to give the signs and go ahead. Conductor Hamlin hallooed "all aboard," and before the train had moved three car lengths Mr. Pender tried to board it. He caught at the front end of the coach and got hold of the left railing. His right hand missed. His body swung round to the left between the cars and fell to the rail. Not a cry was heard. There being no air or other signal on the train, it ran over a hundred feet before the engineer could be notified.

The body was dragged 100 feet before the train passed over it. The right side of the head was mashed off. The brain was exposed and fell out. The face bore no injury except discolored left eye. A wheel passed from the right thigh across the stomach to the left side, fairly mangling that part of the party. The left foot was cut from toe to heel by the flange of the wheel. The left arm was broken in several places. Possibly the body was not cut in two when the wheel passed over it, because the road is a narrow gauge, and the cars light. As soon as the body was reached it was seen life was extinct. The flesh quivered a moment.

The body was prepared by Undertaker Kissler and sent to Lenoir. Conductor Hamlin's train was held for the body. Freight cars were dropped and the train run through as a special. The deceased was well known as a railroad man in the South, and was about 44 years old. He leaves a wife, four children and mother who resided at Lenoir with him. He is from Virginia, and was a son of the famous Gen. Pender, deceased. Mr. Pender has been general agent of the road since March 1. It was until March 1 known as the Chester and Lenoir, and runs from Chester, S. C., to Lenoir, N. C., a distance of 109 miles.

R. H. H.

RIDICULOUS EXHIBITION

Democrats Vainly Kicking Against Bailey's Leadership.

JERRY SIMPSON'S WILD BOAST

McMILLIN ASHAMED OF HIS ROLE IN THE FARCE.

Bland Protests Against the "Arbitrary Mode of Procedure"—Bailey and His Friends Vote With the Republicans.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The Populist faction of the Democratic party in the House made another ridiculous show of peurile resentment against Bailey's leadership to-day. McMillin appears to be ashamed of his job, and under the whimsical proceeding preliminary to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, sat silently in his seat. He had an eminent substitute in Bland, of Missouri. After two futile and grotesque attempts at leadership, he fell in his chair the picture of woe and contempt. The leadership of the Bryan-McMillin faction belongs by right of discovery and inherent fitness to Jerry Simpson. Jerry, with a strong, sonorous voice and good horse sense, will bring this revolting Democratic faction, he says, to his sockless feet before the play is over. Bailey is lacking in some essential elements of leadership, but he is learning and growing. He bore himself admirably to-day. As yet the blood of the handsome young Texan has only been gently stirred. There is fire under the surface of his placid, langourous face. He will finally assert himself one of these off days. Then stand from under. The disguise will be stripped from the Democratic masqueraders. The limit of Democratic intolerance was almost reached to-day.

The explanation of the Democratic dissension was the rule reported by the Committee on Rules, providing that until the final disposition of the four appropriaition bills, two of which are still in the Senate, it should be in order to consider Senate amendments in committee of the whole, without reference of consideration by any committee. At Bailey's suggestion Dalzell withdrew the motion for the previous question and subsequently, at Bailey's urgent request, modified the rule, making it applicable only to the pending Indian Appropriation bill. Richardson, the tall, lank Tennessean, suggested to Bailey that debate before the demand for the previous question would cut off the forty-minute debate allowed under the rule. "The gentleman from Texas," said he, "surely does not desire to cut off this debate."

"The gentleman from Texas," retorted Mr. Bailey, hotly, his face flushed, "intends to do just what he is doing." With the modification of the special order indicated, Bailey said there would be no oppostion on the Democratic side of the House to immediate procedure. In this he was mistaken. The Bryanites never intend to submit to his leadership. Bland, the defeated candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, got the floor, repudiated indignantly Bailey's authority and tempestuously declared: "I protest against this arbitrary mode of procedure on this or any other bill." Populists and Bryanites applauded. "We want to place ourselves on record," said Bland. But they did not succeed in doing so. The previous question was ordered, Bailey and his followers voting with the Republicans. Bailey smiled blandly at the announcement of the defeat of the bolting Bryanites. The majority vote was 134.

Following this incident the House, in committee of the whole, began the consideration of the Senate amendments. Bland got the floor in opposition to the first amendment and shouted another belligerent protest against "the arbitrary action of the Committee on Rules." The amendment depriving justices of the peace in Oklahoma Territory of jurisdiction over civil suits against Indians and the warehouse amendment were non-concurred in.

The death of Judge Holman was then announced, and the House, after the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral, immediately adjourned as a mark of respect.

The Bryanites all hold Bailey responsible for their daily or tri-weekly humiliation and a general hair-pulling may be expected soon.

LEVEES MAY BREAK.

Guards Protect Them From Destruction by Mobs.

New Orleans, La., April 22.—The fear that the levee would be cut by a New Orleans mob prevails at all points near the city, even at Algiers, the western suburb of the city, and an army is formed all along the levee, on both sides of the river, from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. A skiff which landed near Baton Rouge was fired at on the suspicion that its occupants were about to cut the levee, and the planters of the neighborhood turned out with rifles and shotguns when the alarm was given. An attempt was also made to cut the levee at the Cason place on the Atchafala river. The police juries of Ascension, Iberville and West Baton Rouge, alarmed over the condition of the river, and to warn the people of these parishes, issued calls for levee volunteer guards and workmen. The river is now 19.1 feet at New Orleans, and a total rise of 19.6 feet is predicted, two feet above the highest point ever known before 1890. The levees are still in great danger. All the uncultivated and three-fourths of the cultivated lands in Madison parish will be overflowed. The water from the overflow has filled up the country in remarkably short time, and the difference between levee water inside and outside the levee is over two feet.

A Brutal Crime.

Alexandria, Va., April 22.—The discovery of a brutal crime on two little girls, the daughters of R. A. Lacey, a respectable and well-to-do citizen of the town, almost resulted in a lynching. The brute is a negro boy 15 years old. He confessed the crime, and a large posse is guarding the jail tonight to prevent lynching.

WORK OF TRAIN WRECKERS

DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE ROAD.

Misplaced Rail Throws the Train off the Track—Three People Killed—Arrest of Suspects.

Montgomery, Ala., April 22.—Another disastrous wreck caused, evidently, by the infamous band of wreckers which has played such havoc with the Louisville and Nashville road in this State of late, was visited on that company's No. 3 southbound train for New Orleans about 1 o'clock this morning. As a result three men are dead and a number of others are injured. The train left here at 9:40 last night loaded with passengers. It was going rapidly when it reached Wilcox, a little station seventy-two miles south of here. Just beyond Wilcox is an ugly trestle. When the engine reached it the wheels left the track and broke through the trestle, and the engine, baggage, mail and some of the passenger cars were piled in a heap in a little stream below. Engineer Adams, of Mobile, and a colored fireman, Jordan Jones, were fatally injured, being scalded. Both have since died. An unknown tramp, who was stealing a ride, was also killed. How the other occupants of the cars which went down escaped as they did with only a few bruises, is a wonder, as the cars are said to have been demolished. The sleepers and all the passenger cars were derailed. As soon as day broke it became apparent that the wreck had been caused by human agency, and after the almost identical method employed in the disastrous "Cahaba" wreck last January, and the McGee's Switch wreck of a few weeks before. The spikes holding the rails on the cross ties on the trestle had been drawn, the rails pushed seven or eight inches out of line and pinned down again.

Dogs were put on the trail of the wreckers about noon and two negro suspects have been arrested. The chase is being continued, however, with all vigor.

ATTEMPT ON HUMBERT'S LIFE.

King of Italy Narrowly Escaped an Assassin's Knife.

Rome, April 22.—An attempt was made to stab King Humbert this afternoon. The would-be assassin was seized before he could effect his purpose. A man pretending to present a petition to the King, approached the carriage. Reaching the vehicle he drew a dagger and made a lunge at the King, but the latter warded off the blow and the dagger struck the cushion of the carriage. The assailant proved to be Pietro Acciarita, aged 24, who is believed to insane.

Havemeyer to Testify.

New York, April 22.—W. F. Havemeyer, king of the Sugar Trust, indicted with Chapman and others, for refusing to answer the Senate investigation committee in the matter of the sugar schedule in the Wilson tariff bill, was summoned as a witness to-day in the Phillips and McElhone cases, charged with stealing documents from the Congressional Library. Some of the documents were purchased by Havemeyer in ignorance of the theft. He will go to Washington to-morrow.

Flag Pole at Grant's Tomb.

New York, April 22.—The big flag pole at Grant's tomb was set up to-day. The pole is donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is made of pine and is 150 feet high. The flag to fly from it will be 35x50 feet and the largest ever flown from a pole.

President McKinley wil leave Washington at 10:30 a. m. Monday over the Pennsylvania. The Vice-President and Senators will leave at the same hour over the Baltimore and Ohio.

Another Fierce Engagement.

London, April 22.—A dispatch to the Standard, sent from Athens this afternoon, says that the Turks have penetrated Grecian territory as far as Mati, where there was a fierce engagement this morning. The firing ceased at mid-day. The Greeks opposing the Turkish advance are unshaken in their firmness, but the situation is critical. Turks greatly outnumber the Greeks.

WAR EXISTS IN GREECE

The Fact Declared by Allen's Resolution in the Senate.

THAT BODY TAKES A DAY TO THINK

COLLOQUIAL SPARRING MATCH BETWEEN SENATORS.

Butler's Postal Banks Resolution—Speaker Reed Given Another Title—Warm Discussion in Regard to Appointing Committees.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 22.—For the first time the Senate sedately observed today that a condition of war exists between Turkey and Greece. Senator Allen, regardless of international propriety, offered a resolution "declaring that in the judgment of the Senate it would be a recognition of the wishes of all for the executive to express to the government of Greece the sympathy of the American people."

"The present conflict between Turkey and Greece," said the great Populist leader who suppressed the middle-of-the-roaders at St. Louis last year, "is the old question, whether Christianity or paganism shall survive. In such a contest, a great and powerful nation like the United States should not hesitate in voicing its sentiments loudly, so that it will be heard throughout the world.

"I believe the time has come," he exclaimed, "when all the resources of the United States should be used to protect the Christians of Greece and the people of Cuba."

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, thought one day for reflection could do no harm, and on his motion the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Then followed a sparring match between Senators Morgan, Allen and Chandler over the Butler resolution directing the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to inquire and report on the establishment of postal savings banks. Senator Morgan protested against its consideration in the present disorganized condition of the Senate, declaring with Cuban warmth that the "refusal to organize the committees amounted to dictatorship—pure dictatorship." He then indignantly criticised the House, and indirectly Bailey's leadership. The practice, he said, of adjourning the House three days at a time and thus preventing "by the arbitrary, unconstitutional and unheard of action of one man the proper consideration of public business," thus throwing the comity between the two branches of Congress to the dogs. He declared that "the Speaker of the House has been characterized as the Great White Czar, but he should be known hereafter as the Great White Filibuster."

Apprehending from Senator Morgan's vigorous ejaculations the immediate precipitation of the conflict between the Senate and House, Senator Butler quietly withdrew his resolution. But the war spirit aflame. The fighting Nebraskan Populist loomed up and promptly moved "that no business, legislative or executive, except the consideration of appropriation bills, shall be transacted by the Senate during this Congress, until the committee vacancies are filled." A vote was demanded. If adopted, the resolution meant a complete legislative deadlock, and the suspension of all business. Then followed this undignified colloquy; face paled and voice tremulous, Senator Cullom addressed the Chair, saying: "Before the Senate stops business I would like to present a small bill." Other Senators hurriedly presented bills in order to get in before the possible stoppage of business for the day, at least. Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, endeavored to persuade Mr. Allen to allow the resolution to go over. It resulted in a sharp colloquy between them. Mr. Allen insisted on speaking, while Mr. Chandler insisted that all debate was out of order. "Thank God, there is one thing we can still do in the United States," persisted Mr. Allen; "we have the right to speak, and no man can stop us unless he has the physical power." Mr. Chandler asserted that the resolution had gone over, and there was nothing before the Senate.

"The Senator (Allison) is not before the Senate," he added. Mr. Allen drew up his herculean proportions to their full height and answered: "Yes, the Senator is very largely before the Senate."

"Unless the Senator intends to defy the rules of the Senate he will not go on," proceeded Mr. Chandler. Mr. Allen said he had no purpose to defy the rules. "But," he continued, "if anything is going on behind the scenes, either by the Republicans, or Democrats, we want to know what it is." Here Mr. Gear, of Iowa, observed: "If there is anything going on behind the scenes the Senator (Mr. Allen) knows about it."

"Oh, the Senator (Mr. Gear) has been accusing me for the last forty years—ever since I was a barefooted boy," retorted Mr. Allen.

"And I would not like to repeat all that had been said against him." Mr. Gear affectionately replied.

The Vice-President stopped the parley, asking if there was objection to the consideration of the resolution. Mr. Chandler objected. This sent the subject over. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, asked that his motion for discharge of the rules committee from further consideration of the proposed reform of the Senate rules go over until after the recess incident to the Grant ceremonies. Mr. Allen objected to any specific agreement. Mr. Hoar's motion finally went over with the understanding that it would come up after the Grant ceremonies.

After an hour spent in executive session the doors were opened. A vote was taken on Mr. Nelson's substitute for the bankruptcy bill. It passed with some amendments by a vote of 49 to 8. It limits the operation of the law to cases of voluntary bankruptcy, excluding joint stock corporations, provides, further, that debtors other than corporations, owing $200 or more, unable to pay debts may file petition in the United States district court, attaching to petition schedule and list of all his property and of the debts, concluding with a prayer for a full discharge from his debts and liabilities.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday, out of respect to Representative Holman, whose death was announced.

BAD NEGROES ARRESTED.

Wanted for Murder, Robbery and Other Crimes.

Special to The Tribune.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 22.—Pee Dee Davis, Isaac Davis and Martin Coleman, the negroes wanted in Salters, S. C., for the robbing and murdering of two Italians April 17, holding up the proprietor and robbing a store and rocking an Atlantic Coast Line train, were captured here at noon today. About $15 was found on their persons. The Sheriff of Williamsburg county reached here tonight with extradition papers. He will carry them back tomorrow.

The Lafayette Cotilion club is giving a swell Easter german tonight. Among the visiting young ladies are Misses McDaniel, of Wilson; Pearson, of Morganton; Boylan, of Raleigh; Hobart, of New Jersey; Orrell, of Selma; Martha Williams, of Wilmington, and Miss Livingston, of New York.

W.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN DEAD.

Served Many Years and Was Known as the Watch Dog.

Washington, April 22.—After ten days' illness Representative Holman, of Indiana, died today in this city. He was first elected to Congress in 1858, and served almost continuously until the Republican landslide two years ago. He was elected to the present Congress, and returned here looking all the better from the two years' retirement. He was one of the best-known men in Congress. He was known as "the great objector." Always in his seat and always on the alert, nothing escaped his vigilance. He was an implacable foe to subsidies and extravagance.

SPANISH WAR SHIP FOULED.

Collision in New York Bay With a Revenue Cutter.

New York, April 22.—A collision occurred to-day between the newly arrived Spanish cruiser, Maria Teresa, and the United States revenue cutter Manhattan. The Manhattan was calling on the Spaniard to notify her that she was in the way, being squarely in the Hudson river channel. A swell from a passing vessel threw the Manhattan against the iron sides of the Spanish boat, striking on the port side near stern. Notwithstanding profuse apologies on both sides, significance is attached to the incident.

THE CONFEDERATES IN LINE

MANY WILL HONOR THE MEMORY OF GRANT.

Warships Arrive in Port—Plans for Two Great Processions Complete, and Nature Alone Can Mar Their Success.

New York, April 22.—As you view the Grant parade Tuesday your heart will beat fast at many of the sights, but it is sure to tingle when the Sons of the Confederacy come along, with battle-scarred Confederate veterans as their guests. You will appreciate the moral courage it took to get up the organization. New York does not understand that yet. The fact is that when the young men first broached the subject they received a shower of letters from southern men begging them to stop. The writers said that appearing in the parade was equivalent to helping the Grand Army men celebrate the fall of the Confederacy.

Already a showing of fifty young men on horseback is assured, and Col. A. G. Dickinson, command re of the New York Camp of Confederate Veterans, and many members of the camp will parade with them.

More than that, it is probable that Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous guerilla chief, will ride in a carriage at their head. Colonel Mosby is coming, that is certain. He has accepted General Dodge's invitation to be a special aid on his staff, but he is pretty old now, and not given to horseback riding. It would suit him better to ride in a carriage with the Sons of Confederates and they are anxious to have him. Colonel Mosby, during his stay in New York will be the guest of O. S. Cockey, the general agent of the Grand Trunk railway system, who lives at No. 167 West Seventy-second street.

At a meeting of the Sons of Confederates at the Marlborough hotel last night a resolution was adopted requesting Colonel Mosby to be their guest in the parade, and Colonel James R. Branch, Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton and Mr. Cockey were appointed a committee to invite him and arrange with General Dodge.

Colonel Mosby is in Virginia now, and has been spending some time at Washington. He is a Republican, and has been mentioned as a successor to Lee as consul general to Cuba.

A good deal was said last night about the mistaken idea as to the character of the ceremonies next Tuesday. A volunteer committee was directed to go to the Confederates who have written letters opposing the movement and explain. It was felt that all could be won over, and that enough paraders would join in to make a splendid showing. That there is no disloyalty to the beliefs of the southerners as a people is proved by the passage of a resolution looking to the continuation of the organization as a Junior Southern Society of New York or the Society of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

George Gordon Battle presided last night, and Dr. James Robie Woods, a relative of Wendell Phillips, who was a surgeon in the Confederate Army, and was wounded four times while attending to his duties on the field, made a speech. He carries on his watch chain a bullet, only recently taken from his knee.

The Sons of Confederates will wear gray hats and white gloves, and will rendezvous at the Washington Arch at 11 A. M. Tuesday. They now are scouring the city for horses.

Admiral Bunce arrived yesterday with six warships and the Indiana saluted him with thirteen guns. It is expected that the admiral will announce some of the details of the naval parade to-day.

Seven of Uncle Sam's fighting craft are anchored off Tompkinsville this morning. They are:

New York, armored cruiser, 8,200 tons.
Indiana, battleship, 10,288 tons.
Maine, battleship, 6,682 tons.
Texas, battleship, 6,315 tons.
Raleigh, protected cruiser, 3,213 tons.
Amphitrite, double-turret monitor, 3,990 tons.
Terror, double-turret monitor, 3,990 tons.

Two foreign vessels are in North River. They are:

Talbot, British cruiser, 5,600 tons.
Fulton, French gunboat, 811 tons.

These foreign vessels are expected:

Maria Theresa, Spanish armored cruiser, 7,000 tons.
Dogali, Italian unarmored cruiser, 2,088 tons.

Mexico was to have sent the Zaragoza, her only boat of any importance. The Zaragoza is a cruiser of 1,200 tons. Mexico has nothing else but four gunboats. But the Zaragoza has met with an accident at Toulon, France, and cannot come.

Mexico will be represented here, nevertheless, for she has offered to send her crack military band of forty-five pieces, and the offer has been accepted. This band is famous, and his made several tours of this country. It will have a place on the stand at the Tomb.

President McKinley is expected to review the land parade up to 5 P. M. and start at that hour for 130th street and the river, where he will board the Dolphin and review the entire fleet. Immediately after the review, Mr. Osborn says, the merchant vessels will be dismissed and they will come down North River as they please. Mr. Osborn is making no arrangements to have the vessels taking part in the parade illuminated in the evening as pas been suggested.

The sub-committees who will have to do with the Washington visitors are reading up on international courtesies. The Transportation Committee has discovered that the diplomats want to know exactly what seats they are to have in the special train from Washington, what rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, what places in the procession of carriages to the Tomb, and what seats on the stands. Secretary Sherman will settle the order of precedence along the lines observed in official affairs at Washington, and his order will be observed strictly here. It has been decided that the Grant family will occupy carriages immediately in front of the Diplomatic Corps in the procession to the Tomb. Sir Julian Pauncefote will have the first carriage after the Grant carriages, the other three Ambassadors following. After the Ambassadors will come the Ministers.

Prof. Angel, the new American Minister to Turkey, is confronted at the very outset of his diplomatic career with an unexpected opportunity for useful and distinguished service to his country and humanity. The outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey will make his work at Constantinople difficult, delicate and of extraordinary importance to the Ottoman government and our own, but, fortunately, he will go to his post admirably equipped in courage, learning, temper and purpose, for a successful discharge of its exacting duties. It is rare that an American diplomat comes face to face at the beginning of his official service with such broad opportunities for usefulness and

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Two New Methods of Making Them—Flowers of Bread.

Two very effective methods have recently been dscovered for making artificial flowers. One is the use of bakers' bread, the other is by using the inner pith of the fan palm of Japan.

"Bread" flowers are made in England only, the factory being in the west end of London, where something like 100 expert hands are employed. The process is still a secret, and as the flowers are so natural in appearance as to deceive the eyes of an expert, it is considered very valuable, for not only do these flowers look exactly like the real article when freshly made, but as the bread grows stale the flowers assume a slightly withered appearance which is almost identical with that of a flower beginning to fade. Artificial flowers, as a rule, can at once be detected by the unnaturally bright and fresh appearance they present after being in the ball-room for several hours, but the fading powers of the bread flowers practically insure them against detection. It is believed that for corsage wear, for the garniture of evening and fancy gowns as well as for house decorations these bread flowers will become very popular. They are at present excessively expensive.

The only factory for the making of artificial flowers from the pith of the Japanese fan palm is quite a small affair on East Bleecker street. The process is also secret and belongs exclusively to Mr. Sejolon, the proprietor of the factory and shop. When asked about his flowers, Mr. Sejolon said:

"We expect to open a factory in London or Paris next fall. My experiments are such as to make me sure of success. We only make flowers to fill orders at present. Those roses," showing specimens of La France and Marshal Neils, "are $9 and $7 per dozen. These chrysanthemums and carnations, of course, are cheaper. I can tell you nothing about that, only that we get the material from which we manufacture the fabric for the making of the flowers from Japan. It is the pith of the ordinary fan palm. We employ only a few people, and our coloring matter and methods are known only to them."

These flowers of palm pith possess to a great degree the characteristics of the bread flowers, the outer petals showing the marks of being handled just exactly like a natural flower, though, of course, to a limited degree, since they can be worn numbers of times without ever becoming really faded in appearance.—New York Sun.

UHL WAS NOT AWESTRUCK.

Reason for the Kaiser's Snub to the German Ambassador.

Chicago Chronicle.

Frank Dewey, a well-known German journalist, who has just arrived from Berlin, tells an interesting story apropos of the strained relations between Emperor William and the American embassy.

"At a recent ambassadorial dinner given by the emperor," said Mr. Dewey, "Mr. Uhl, the American ambassador, was present. At these dinners it is customary for the emperor to sit at the head of the table. Nobody speaks until the emperor opens conversation. All the guests were supposed to keep their eyes on the emperor, merely as a form of respect. During this time Mr. Uhl, who sat with Count Lanza, the Italian ambassador, kept up a running conversation. This was overlooked by the emperor, however.

"Subsequently, at the annual subscription ball, at the Royal Opera house, the emperor, after making a few rounds on the floor, entered the box where the foreign diplomats were seated, and where Mr. Uhl was. The emperor chatted with everybody in the box except the American ambassador, ignoring him entirely. This was noted by the other diplomats present. It got into the German papers, and has been a subject of discussion ever since."

"Sweetness and Light."

Prof. Skeat, who has written more than fifty books on etymology and kindred subjects, has acquired the habit of delving after the roots instead of enjoying the bloom and fruit of literature. In his "A Student's Pastime" he says of Dean Swift's famous phrase, "Sweetness and light," that it "is a meaningless expression unless we know the context." He then explains, what all readers know, that Swift referred to bees and wrote that they fill their "hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are sweetness and light." Whatever Swift may have meant by the phrase, it no longer, on the lips of any thinker, refers to the "sweetness" or the honey in the honeycomb and to the "light" of a taper. Swift shows that he meant more than this by using the words "the two noblest of things."

But, the dean aside, the phrase "sweetness and light" now belongs to Matthew Arnold, who first used it to express the two greatest qualities of mind and soul. It has been said that he who quotes a thought is next in merit to him who conceived it, but he who fashions a phrase is surely not so praiseworthy as he who ennobles it by a higher use. The wordy sentence in which Francis I told his mother that "everything is lost except honor and life, which are saved," has been made sublime by some thinker who compressed the thought into "all is lost save honor." Matthew Arnold, rising above the bees, either of Furness Fells or of Hybia, exalted Swift's words, and they now mean wherever English is spoken or read the noble sweetness of temper and the luminous and illuminating power of soul. We no longer quote Swift; we quote Arnold—New York Times.

The Court Adjourned.

Atlanta Constitution.

Some years ago, according to the Sivannah Press, court was in session during holy week in Charleston. On Thursday, Mr. James L. Petigru requested that the judge would adjourn court until Saturday.

"What for?" asked the judge.

"Because," said Mr. Petigru, "to-morrow is Good Friday."

"I know nothing about Good Friday," said the judge.

"If you do not, may it please your honor," said Mr. Petigru, "there are a number of persons in this community who do. The Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics and the Lutherans together form a large part of the inhabitants of this city and Good Friday is a day sacred to them."

"Well, sir," said the judge, "I have nothing to do with this, and the court will be held."

"You will hold it without lawyers, then," said Mr. Petigru.

"Then, sir, the cases will be called, and the lawyers must take the consequences if they are not present."

"Do I understand, your Honor, that you will hold court on Good Friday?"

"Yes, sir," said the judge.

"Then," said Mr. Petigru, "you will be the first judge who ever held court on Good Friday since the days of Pontius Pilate."

This was too much for the judge, and he adjourned court until Saturday.

AVENGED CHEROKEE BILL

CAPTOR OF THE FAMOUS OUTLAW SHOT DEAD AT FORT GIBSON.

Ike Rogers Killed at the Railroad Station by Cherokee Bill's Twenty-One-Year-Old Brother.

Fort Gibson, I. T., April 22.—Ike Rogers, the man who captured the notorious Crawford Goldsby, alias "Cherokee Bill," was killed here by Clarence Goldsby, a brother of the noted outlaw. There has been ill feeling between the Goldsby family and the Rogers family since the capture of Bill, and the killing was not unexpected.

The Cherokee freedmen payment is now in progress. The wife and daughter of Rogers were at the payment, and young Goldsby evidently knew that Rogers would arrive on the train today. When the train came in at 10 A. M., the young man was among the crowd on the platform. When Rogers stepped off the train he had his rifle in his left hand and greeted some acquaintances in the crowd. Suddenly young Goldsby levelled a pistol and fired at close range, the bullet breaking Roger's neck. He fell on the platform, and the crowd, numbering perhaps a hundred, began scattering. Goldsby then rushed up to the prostrate form of his victim, fired four more shots into the body, picked up the gun Rogers had dropped, darted under the cars and ran.

Several deputy marshals who were present fired fifty or seventy-five shots at him as he fled, and he returned the fire two or three times. Up to midnight he had not been captured. Tolley Elliott, a freedman, who was one of the crowd attending the payment, was shot in the jaw by a stray bullet.

Young Goldby's mother was in Fort Smith when the tragedy occurred, and was notified of it by telegraph. The news did not appear to excite her in the least; she merely remarked: "I have seen one son hanged and I guess I will see another one."

The Cherokee freedman's payment attracted not less than 5,000 people here to-day. The crowd is a motley set of negroes, Indians, and whites, the negroes predominating. Rogers was a Cherokee negro, and had been considered a peaceable citizen. Clarence Goldsby, who did the shooting, is about twenty-one years old.

To-day's tragedy recalls the reign of terror in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories while the famous Cook gang held forth. Cherokee Bill was a member of this desperate gang of border desperadoes and succeeded to the leadership upon the capture of Bill Cook, who is now incarcerated in the Kings county jail at Brooklyn, N. Y.

It was not long after Bill Cook's apprehension that Cherokee Bill was lured into a cabin by Ike Rogers, the victim of to-day's tragedy, and kidnapped. The prisoner was taken to Fort Smith, Ark., and confined in the Federal prison there. Subsequently Bill conspired to assassinate the warden and succeeded in accomplishing his purpose so far as the murder was concerned, but failed to secure his liberty. His execution followed shortly after.

Young Capitalist.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A small, keen-eyed boy came into a crowded Euclid car a few days ago and offered his newspapers in a way that won him a number of customers. A stout man on the back seat spoke to him pleasantly as he passed by and the boy laughingly replied.

After he had left the car the stout man turned to a man behind him and said:

"Smart boy, that."

"Yes?" said the other man, inquiringly.

"Yes, he is," said the stout man. "You wouldn't think that that boy had $700 in the bank, would you?"

"No," said the other man; "has he?"

"That's what he has," continued the stout man, "and he earned it all himself—every dollar of it. He started, too, with a capital of only 10 cents—that's right. All selling papers, too. Pretty good, ain't it?"

And the other man thought it was.

The Darkey's Idea.

One day not a great while ago an old colored man of the befo-de-wah type was trundling a very odd looking wheelbarrow along one of the outlying streets of Washington. It had evidently been patched up out of other machines and over all its queer exterior was smeared a thick coat of coarse green paint. The turn-out attracted the attention of a police officer who stopped to watch it go by.

"Say, Uncle," said the officer nodding toward the vehicle, "what do you call it?"

"It's my wheelborrer, suh," replied the old fellow quite proudly.

"Is there a patent on it?" laughed the officer.

"'Deed, boss," replied the old man with beautiful innocence, "I jis' traded fer it today an' I doan know dat anything's on it but dat green paint, suh."

There was no use trying to explain, and the officer didn't try.

Retributive Justice.

"Howdy do, Eben," saluted the Squam Corners storekeeper, addressing Farmer Grayneck, who was driving slowly by. "What kind of hens was them that you got from the chicken fancier in the city last week?"

"Macduffs," replied the honest agriculturist, halting his team and waiting in joyous anticipation for the chance to spring his little joke.

"H'm! That's a funny name. Why are they called Macduffs?"

"Because they—haw, haw!—always lay on."

And then the farmer's long suffering horses suddenly bolted and ran wildly down the village street, oversetting the wagon and throwing their master out on a mass of jagged rocks. His back was broken, and he died soon after in awful agony, amid the huzzas of all the bystanders.—New York Sunday Journal.

Globules of Wisdom.

Atchison Globe.

A man is usually bald four or five years before he knows it.

No old girl should have the nerve to crimp her hair in the back.

If a man works hard and gets along, lazy people say he is "lucky."

No man has a good appetite if he can wait patiently for his dinner.

A woman's happiness is never quite complete until she is in position to tell of a time when she was so ill that the doctor never left the house all day.

A number of North Atchison girls recently invited their friends to a party, saying that a feature of the entertainment would be a swimming match between two girls. Every one went, and found that this part of the programme was carried out by two girls sitting at a table, with a bowl of water between them, in which a match floated. The men felt that they had been cheated.

Swapping States.

The Missouri river performs some wonderful feats. It is about to transfer the great city of Omaha, Neb., to Iowa. A dispatch from Omaha says:

"The Missouri river is changing its channel past Omaha, and in doing so threatens to destroy property to the value of several million dollars. Last night the river broke through its banks about a mile above where it left the old channel twenty years ago, and is today running two broad streams across what were yesterday fertile market gardens.

"The streams run into Florence lake a relic of a former cut-off. From Florence lake the water is pouring into Cut-Off lake, and it now seems only a question of a few hours until the city of Omaha is moved into Iowa and all the property in the line of the flood is swept away."

Noah's Ark Light.

"Electric lighting," said Bilkins, doesn't seem to be such a modern idea, after all."

"How is that?" asked Wilkins.

"Well, you see, Noah must have used the ark light."—Detroit Free Press.

Penitence.

Dorothea—Did you go to the party last evening?

Mildred—Oh, dear, no! I'm keeping Lent. I staid at home and played solitaire and ate marshmallows all night. It was just lovely!—Cleveland Leader.

"All Down But One"

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM

Stands the Test
Because it is the BEST

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

DRINK HEARTY

Any man who wants good liquors, Beers or Cigars can get them at any hour during business hours at

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ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

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Out-of-town people invited to write for prices.

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THERE IS A Richmond IN THE FIELD.

If you wish to avoid those annoying jolts, increase your enjoyment and save your wheel, ride a

CUSHION FRAME BICYCLE.

Write for Catalogue and "Facts."
RICHMOND BICYCLE CO.,
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LADIES' BICYCLES.

We are offering to our lady patrons the best Wheels to be obtained at the prices asked. Our '96 and '97

"CRAWFORD'S"

the one at Forty Dollars and the other at Fifty Dollars cannot be surpassed. All our ladies' wheels are equipped with twenty-eight inch wheels, girls' wheels with twenty-six inch.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CRESCENT BICYCLES
ARE THE BEST.

They are made in the largest factory in the world.
They are made by skilled workmen.
Every part is carefully tested.
There was seventy thousand made last year.

We have sold Crescents over three years, and the first one we ever sold is now in daily use.

Skill, experience and honest work places before Bicycle Riders this line of Bicycles, which is the

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.

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WILL GO ON BONDS
OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS
POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

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For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
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Or apply to local agents.

Spring Millinery.

A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

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Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

Everything
Good to Eat
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Prices to suit any
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Best Staple
and Fancy
GROCERIES
Any and all kinds.
We have anything
You may ask for.
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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	..Havelock	8:30	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel	7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS

INSURGENTS CAPTURE PUERTO CORTEZ AFTER A SHORT FIGHT.

Fifty Men Put the Garrison of Sixty Men to Flight, and Then Take Possession of the Port.

New Orleans, La., April 22.—The steamer Stillwater, just arrived from Puerto Cortez, gives some account of the revolution which recently occurred in Honduras. The rebels to the number of fifty came into Puerto Cortez on last Tuesday and fired on the town. The local force of some sixty men and two Gatling guns made a feeble attempt at fighting, and some of the garrison fled to the hills, while others surrendered.

When the Stillwater reached Puerto Cortez there was nothing unusual going on, everything being quiet and the insurgents in full possession. It was the insurgents' customs officer who gave the Stillwater her clearance papers. Not content with being in possession of a seaport, the insurgents were preparing to capture San Pedro de Sola, near Puerto Cortez. The leaders of the insurrection are said to be A. Pisa, who was one of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, and Manuel Bonilla, who was formerly Vice-President of the republic.

The general impression in Central America in regard to the Central American Union is that it is impracticable as there are too many jealousies and personal ambitions to be satisfied to make the project a success. Both A. Rias and Manuel Bonilla, the two leaders of the insurrection in Honduras, are said to be aspirants for Presidential honors, and unless one of them comes into power and shoots the other or has him shot for rebellion another revolution will start up soon. The Government officials at Pureto Cortez were placed on board of the Stillwater by the insurgents, including the commander and the Collector of the Port, and all were sent to Port Barrios, in Guatemala.

After the capture of Puerto Cortez the Government forces there made several attacks on the town, but were repulsed by the rebels. Messrs. Oteri, fruit importers here, have been urged by their agents in Honduras to send no more vessels there, as the ports are now all in the hands of the rebels and the revolution has killed business.

News of some of the events of another revolution in the republic of Honduras arrived yesterday on the American fruit-carrying steamship Foxhall, from Puerto Cortez. The Foxhall was tied up to the only pier at Puerto Cortez, on which the Custom House of the port is built, on the night of April 13th, when about forty men, armed with Winchesters and carrying boxes came down to the pier and asked Captain Leslie to defer sailing until they found out whether or not the rebel forces under General De Sota, a former President of Honduras, were going to attack them. They intimated that it would not go well with them if, after a fight, they should be captured, and they wanted to get away on the Foxhall. It was surmised that the things in the boxes they caried were the customs receipts and other funds of the port, which are frequently a cause of revolutions in the Central American republics.

Capt. Leslie said that he was under orders to sail at 9 o'clock that night, and he cast off his lines promptly at that hour. Before doing so he learned that on the night before the rebels under De Sota had captured a garrison commanded by a German officer in barracks on the lagoon just northeast of Puerto Cortez. The rebels got six cannons and a lot of rifles and ammunition. Chief Officer Krojasgard, of the Foxhall, said that he had heard from men ashore on the night before the Foxhall sailed that there had been a general uprising in the republic, and that President Bonilla had decided to accept the aid of Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua to suppress the rebellion.

There was no disorder or firing on shore when the Foxhall steamed out into the Gulf of Honduras. Chief officer Kropasgard says that Puerto Cortez is not much of a town. He thinks there are about fifty houses and less than a thousand people in the place.

AN ENGLISH CORONATION.

Some of the Ceremonies that Are Senseless and Fantastic.

From a strictly "up-to-date" point of view, many of the ceremonies attendant on the coronation of the English sovereign are senseless and fantastic. But embodying, as they do, the history or tradition of centuries, from the student's standpoint they are of deep interest. Mr. P. H. Ditchfield, in a book concerning "Old English Customs," describes some of the most remarkable of these customs.

By hereditary right many persons have special dignities and duties at this time, and preceding a coronation a special court of claims is appointed to investigate these ancient rights and privileges.

The prerogative of the lord of the Manor of Workshop is to present a glove and to support the sovereign's arm when holding the scepter, and also to hold the office of chief butler, which entitles him to receive a cup of pure gold. The ceremony of enthroning is called "lifting to the throne," derived from the custom of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, who, when their king was enthroned, lifted him from the ground.

Among the curious claims of service is that of a certain baron to carry the great spurs, and of the archbishop of Canterbury to make a mess of pottage, called dille grout.

Certain offerings are made, among which are an ingot of gold and an altar pall, "composed of ten yards of gold barred, gold frosted, flowered brocade The oaken chair on which the sovereign is seated has been in use since the time of Edward II, and beneath it is the coronation stone, which was conveyed to Westminster from Scotland by Edward I. A wild legend declares it to be the stone on which Jacob laid his head when he slept at Bethel.

The most solemn function is the anointing, during which four Knights of the Garter hold a canopy over the sovereign, while the archbishop pours the anointing oil with a spoon, which is the most ancient of all the regalia, and with which many sovereigns have been anointed.

But the strangest survival of all is the claim of the Dymoke family to the office of king's champion. His duty is to appear on horseback in full armor at the royal banquet after the coronation, accompanied by the earl marshal and the lord high constable. The champion then makes a challenge, accordng to the old time form of words, and throws down his gauntlet, the sovereign drinks the health of the champion in a silver cup, which is presented to the brave defender of English monarchy, who then backs his horse out of the hall.

THE VATICAN.

An Interesting Description of Rome's Famous Old Building.

The Vatican covers a space of 1,200 feet in length and 1,000 feet in breadth and is the largest palace in the world. It is in Rome, on the right bank of the river Tiber, and on the Vatican hill, from which it derives its name. It is said to have been founded by Pope Symmachus, who erected a small house on its site about 300 A. D. On this site, too, a building was inhabited by Charlemagne in 800.

Several times it has fallen into decay and been restored. Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale in 1160. In 1305 Clement V removed the papal see from Rome to Avignon, and the Vatican was in a neglected and obscure state for many years.

Nicholas V in 1450 commenced the great work of making it the noble palace that it now is. After the return of the pontifical court to Rome it became the actual residence of the pope. One after another a long line of popes have added splendid buildings to it, and at present the lowest estimate gives the number of rooms at 4,422.

Gradually it has been enriched with great paintings, statues, books, curios, medals, gems, frescoes and antiquities of every description, until it is now the world's richest depository. The museum of statuary is about a mile in length and contains more than 7,000 statues that have been exhumed from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome.

The Vatican contains the Sistine chapel, built by Sistus IV in 1473 and adorned by the wonderful genius of Michael Angelo; the Pauline chapel, built by Paul III in 1540; the Loggia and Stanze of Raphael, and the court of the Belvedere.

The library of the Vatican is truly a great one. It is exceedingly rich in manuscripts, containing as many as 40,000, some of which are by Pliny, St. Thomas and St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Arabian, Syrian and Armenian Bibles. It has about 50,000 printed volumes and several rich museums of ancient and modern articles of virtu.—Philadelphia Times.

Who Is Entitled to Give?

New Berne Journal.

"The handsome sum of $10,000 has been given to Guilford College by the Duke brothers. Wonder if the men, women and children who are employed by these gentlemen will get the same wages as heretofore?"

The above, taken from a North Carolina exchange, is one of those contemptible things that weak minded writers occasionally get off, thinking perhaps it is smart to discredit the money gifts of rich men.

If the rich people of this country should not make handsome donations to churches, hospitals and the various charities that always need pecuniary assistance, what a howl there would be from this same class of writers, as the above, who would show what miserly and sordid creatures the rich men were.

The spirit which dictates such criticisms of the bequests of the Dukes, Astors, Rockefellers and others displays not merely meanness, but a very low order of meanness.

Who is entitled to give to charities, anyway? Must every rich man and woman be kept from giving of their wealth on the ground that because they have acquired immense riches, therefore such wealth was accumulated dishonestly, and if they give any money to colleges or churches, they will at once rob their employes, or some one, in order to make good the money they have given for charitable purposes?

The idea ought to be exploded by this time that because a man has made money, even millions of dollars, he has made it dishonestly or disreputably, and that every millionaire is perforce a rascal.

The Astors, Rockefellers, Dukes or any of the millionaires are as justly entitled to credit for the charitable bequests they make as are the men of smaller means. Nor is it just to accuse the Duke brothers, nor any of the others who give to colleges, of evil motives, as does the writer of the paragraph quoted.

While too much that is given for charitable purposes is given ostensibly, yet the world is daily witnessing millions of dollars given in bequests which are given in a sincere spirit, with the intention of hope that mankind may be benefited.

How contemptible is the belittling of any charity giving, for the love which prompts the millionaire to give of his great wealth can be just as pure as that which prompts the man of moderate means to give from his lesser store.

Both are entitled to credit, one as much as the other. The world needs givers, and while charity needs not be puffed up, yet a just credit is due all givers, and the smirching of millionaires who give is as unjust as it is discreditable.

The Air Ship.

Reading Herald.

It may be all right to jest about the great western airship, which is probably a joke all the way through, and a good one—far better than many reputable minstrel gags of our acquaintance. But joke as it is, we may ere long be brought face to face with some very astonishing truth in the line of aerial navigation. We may some day see a ship of the air skimming across our horizon, and on investigation find it to be no joke at all, but a veritable reality.

It has ever been the fashion to be incredulous, and the more advanced and more sophisticated we grow the greater is our incredulity. Ever have the puffed up wiseacres laughed the wonder-worker to scorn. Columbus they cast into a dungeon. And were Columbus to go voyaging today all the wise editorializers from New York to San Francisco would flout his tales of discovery, and every humorous paragrapher from Portland, Me., to Galveston, Tex., would have his little fling at him.

It is natural enough. It is just like mankind that it should wax merry over the airship hoax, and poke gibes and jeers at every new story of its appearance. But one of these days the airship must be a living reality. In this age of boundless discovery we are not going to stop short of navigating the air.

Just as William Shakespeare would have laughed at the notion of trolley cars, and George Washington would have scoffed at the thought of a steamboat, and Thomas Jefferson would have sneered at the fiction of a telephone, and the Marquis De Layfayette have rebuked the levity of a kinetoscope hint, so are we wise men all sneering in fastidious contempt at the poor ignoramuses who believe they see an airship, and would convince us so by their earnestness.

What they see is probably nothing more than shooting stars and soaring rockets and hot air balloons and the figments of a fevered imagination. But the airship is coming for all that. And the fool of today, at whom we wiseacres laugh, is going to be the wizard of tomorrow, to whom all the world will bow.

THE

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

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Surplus Fund,	16,000.00
Net Undivided Profits,	8,708.47
Deposits,	330,033.23

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B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

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Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it:

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1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
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FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

WHAT WILL THE ISSUE BE?

Momentous issues hang upon the result of the war between Greece and Turkey.

As the New York Sun observes:

For those whose memories go back some twenty years there are some interesting points of likeness and of contrast between the present warfare on the borders of Thessaly, and the fighting which took place in 1876, on the frontier of Servia. There was then, as there is now, a professed desire on the part of the great powers to localize the contest, but then the wish was unfulfilled. Is it more certain of fulfillment now?

A patent and fundamental difference in the situations is the fact that, while the St. Petersburg Government pretended not to countenance the commotions in Servia in 1876, these were notoriously excited by Russian emissaries, and the raw Servian levies were organized, drilled, and commanded by Russian officers. Now, on the other hand, although King George, of Greece, is married to a Russian Grand Duchess, and although one of his sons saved the life of the present Czar in Japan, not a single Russian officer is known to be serving under the Greek colors, and Russian warships took part in the blockade of Crete, nay, would have helped to blockade the Piraeus, had not such a measure been put out of the question by the outbreak of actual warfare between Turkey and Greece. So far, then, as the St. Petersburg Government can be said to have taken sides in the existing conflict, the whole weight of its influence has been cast into the Ottoman scale; indeed, the report is current that Russian engineers have for some time been engaged in strengthening the fortifications of the Dardanelles and the so-called "lines of Gallipoli," in order to render it impossible for a Greek squadron to reach Constantinople. Not only this, but the German Emperor, in his zeal to gain the favor of the Czar, has placed a number of German officers at the Sultan's disposal, one of whom, now the chief of staff to Edhem Pasha, is of high repute for strategical ability.

This signal difference in the situations seems at first sight to make it certain that the contest now going on can be localized; and this probably will be the case should the Turks make good their footing in Thessaly and occupy Larissa. Even then they might refrain from a further advance to Athens. Should, however, the fighting in Thessaly be prolonged, or should Greek reverses in that quarter be counterbalanced by brilliant successes in Epirus, it may prove impossible to restrain the Christian subjects of the Sultan in what is left of European Turkey, or the inhabitants of those Balkan and Danubian principalities, which for centuries were subjected to the Ottoman yoke. Moreover, slight as is the force of public opinion in Russia under normal circumstances, the spectacle of their brethren of the Orthodox Church locked immortal combat with Mohammedans may rouse to ungovernable fury the masses of the Russian people, who have not forgotten that their forefathers smarted for two hundred years under Tartar, that is to say Moslem domination. It was only the other day that some Russian naval officers, when they were tried at Odessa for failing to fire on Cretan insurgents, brought forward the significant defence that the crew of their vessel threatened to mutiny sooner than obey the order.

How long will Russia be able to avert the conflagration which is ready to burst forth in the Balkans? How long will the Christian inhabitants of Roumelia and Macedonia remain impassive spectators of the gallant effort of the Greeks for their deliverance? How long will the already rescued natives of Bulgaria and eastern Roumelia, of Roumania and Servia, of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and of unconquered Montenegro remain indifferent to the duel between their Hellenic neighbor and their hereditary foe? Is it likely that they will miss the long and passionately coveted chance of expelling the Turk from Europe, to which for upward of four centuries he has been a blight and a curse?

Evidently much depends on the duration of the struggle. Should it be over in a week or two, the little kingdom of Greece will have wasted in vain her meagre pecuniary resources and the blood of her sons. Should it last a month, it may set the whole of south-eastern Europe in a blaze.

In an article reviewing the situation, the Sun Says:

There seems no longer any reason to doubt that the Turks have suceeded in forcing the Greek defence on the frontier of Thessaly. A body of Turkish troops, the numbers of which are not stated, appears to have turned off the road between Ellassona and Damasi and, eluding the Greek force watching the Reveni defile, to have crossed the hills behind Turnavos, an open village on the plain at their foot, about twelve miles from Larissa. Here Edhem Pasha is reported to be assembling his battalions preparatory to an advance on the Greek headquarters. The gravity of the situation is shown by the call to a levy en masse of the population of the kingdom capable of bearing arms, which has been issued by the Greek Government. The situation of the army under Prince Constantine is most critical, and its withdrawal to the south of the Salamvria in the face of the victorious Turks will be an operation of extreme delicacy. It will be fortunate if it is effected without losses that may end in its complete disorganization and lay Greece at the mercy of the invading army.

The reports show the fighting on both sides to have been of the most determined character. Mutual hate animated the opposing lines and drove them into a death grapple of gladiators rather than a conflict of disciplined troops. The failure of the Greeks is due as much to the natural difficulties of their line of frontier as to the abilities of the Turkish commander and the qualities of his soldiers.

It is worth while giving here the history of this frontier, as it is intimately associated with the present policy of certain of the powers toward Greece. The Conference of Berlin, that was called together in the summer of 1880 on the initiative of Mr. Gladstone's Government, awarded the Greeks line starting from the shore of the Aegean above Platamona to the summit of Mount Olympus, and from there to the eastern flank of the Amarbes Mountains, along their crests toward Metzovo on the Pindus. No better frontier from a military point of view could have been desired. It did not, however, suit Austria and Germany, who, notwithstanding that they had agreed to it, together with all the other powers, at once set to work to upset their own decision. Austria was the active instrument in the matter. During the autumn of 1880 several Austrian officers in the guise of commercial agents were sent to Salonica, and from there, furnished with passports by the Turkish authorities, they went down into Thessaly to study the country. When the time arrived in 1881 for the award of the Berlin Conference of the previous year to be put into execution, the Turkish Government, supported by Austria and Germany, raised objections, and when the new line of frontier was finally agreed upon, it was along the present line which had been traced by the disguised Austrian commercial travellers. It was purposely drawn so as to be as difficult as possible to defend and easy to attack. The effort of the British Government to obtain the adherence of the Constantinople conference of Ambassadors to the Berlin line failed, the French Government being the only one giving active support to it.

No success gained elsewhere, by land or sea, will affect the ultimate issue. It is around Larissa and on the line of the Salamvria that the importance of struggle lies. There is the pivot of the present and future destiny of Greece. That remains in the hands of the powers; meanwhile Greece is left to face a savage and victorious foe.

CLEVELAND'S CIVIL SERVICE FRAUD.

The most definite proposition to undo the evil wrought to the public interest by Grover Cleveland's partisan perversion of the Civil Service law, for the purpose of riveting the Democratic hold upon the political plunder, observes the Mail and Express, is the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Grosvenor. As Mr. Grosvenor is a recognized supporter of all the policies of President McKinley, it is to be assumed that the administration does not view with disfavor his plan to restore the Civil Service law to its original purpose. It may be that the Grosvenor bill is chiefly intended to provoke discussion which may give form to a more elaborate measure. It is quite certain that the bill is not intended to open the door to so-called spoilsmen, because the President has turned his back upon persistent office-seekers, and has made them understand that he will make nominations and appointments only after he has satisfied his own judgment of their fitness.

Gen. Grosvenor claims that the Civil Service law has been wholly deflected from its original purpose, so that it has been made an instrument of spoils. He asserts, with the history of the law in his support, that the reform of the civil service was intended to apply only to branches of clerical labor. The statute expressly provided that no person not in the executive branch of the government, or merely employed as a laborer or workman, should be placed in the classified service. But the aggressions of the Cleveland administration have extended the classified service to these employes thus expressly exempted. Another demand of the Grosvenor bill is that about ten thousand persons appointed for partisan reasons, under the pretense of civil service reform, be required to undergo competitive examination. Real merit is to be the keynote of the civil service, instead of partisan favoritism.

The bill would require all the appointees of Cleveland, to whose protection in office he stretched the Civil Service law, to prove their merit at competitive examination. It is designed to curtail by one-third the cost of the clerical service of the executive departments. The discussion of this measure, whether it suceeds in passage or not, may reveal to the public some of the hypocritical pretense that disguised the Cleveland riot in official spoils.

SILVER'S JAPANESE DEATH WARRANT.

Under this head the New York Press comments as follows on an article by Mr. Robert P. Porter that has been printed in the columns of The Tribune.

Mr. Porter has performed not the least of his services to American economics in first publishing to the world in The Press of yesterday the official account of the reasons of the Japanese Government in adopting the gold standard. The paper of Count Matsukata Masayoshi, Minister President and Minister of State for Financial Affairs, which Mr. Porter's close touch with the economic literature of Japan enabled him to give first to the Western world, settles for good and all a number of questions which were violently moot in the late campaign. It presents nothing which these columns have not asserted far in advance of Japan's action. Before the election in Maine this journal pointed out that the Pine-Tree State was civilization's battleground, and that the monetary policy of the Mikado's government would probably depend on the outcome of this first outfall in the American war of the standards. But it presents officially and actually everything that the advocates of the gold standard in this country have presented theoretically and polemically concerning the Japanese maintenance of the silver standard.

Most important of all undoubtedly is its destruction of the contention—monstrous on the face of it, but seriously maintained in the recent canvass—that Japan consciously, intentionally and for the purposes of commercial advantage continued her currency in a state of depreciation. It shows how the silver currency was introduced, as a stepping stone out of a morass of Oriental "greenbacks" into which war and civil dissensions had plunged the country. It dwells then upon the world-widely known and experienced phenomenon of the fall of silver. It points out that, vast as has been the increase of gold production (owing, though the facts are not set forth here, to the new processes and the discoveries in South Africa and Colorado), the silver overproduction continued despite the restriction of silver coinage in all the world's mints. These facts are, of course, known to every one and have influenced the action of every civilized government—and they number some fifteen, if we remember aright—which has taken a similar course since 1871.

But the complete overthrow of the "bimetallist" argument—which has been used even by the most respectable European victims of the delusion, the Balfours and Melines—is found in the immediate use to which the Japanese Government put the Chinese indemnity. There were great temptations to employ this sum for purposes of which the results would appear far more readily than from a reform of the currency. A great policy of national enlargement and elevation had been decided on. The navy was to be doubled, the army increased, steamship lines subsidized to an unheard-of extent. We fear, indeed, looking at our record since the war, that no American financier would have dared to apply such a windfall to such a non-popular use as currency reform in face of such concrete demands upon it. But with rare statesmanship the Japanese Government saw that the first requisite to national greatness was a stable monetary system patterned upon that of the great Powers of Occidental civilization. Fleets and forts and commerce it knew would follow. So of the $130,000,000 of the indemnity so far received it is pouring more than one-half into the gold reserve of the Central Bank of Japan as a basis for a gold currency. Count Matsukata's paper sets the amount of this fund at $109,000,000. Before the war it was $32,000,000. Thus $77,000,000 out of the indemnity has been appropriated to the purpose of abandoning a standard which our silver friends—the honest men as well as the thieves—contended was adopted, maintained and jealously guarded from interference as the chief source of the marvelous development of the Mikado's Empire.

The chief value, then, of Count Matsukata's paper is in the revelation of the fact that, so far from finding advantage in the silver standard (bimetallic in name, be it remembered), the Japanese Government has decreed that the abolition of that standard is a national necessity of more vital import than the strengthening of national defence or the extension of national commerce.

The Sound-Money League will lose a marked opportunity for usefulness if it fails to lay before the whole country this final official proof of the baselessness of the main "bimetallic" argument which Mr. Porter has laid before the readers of The Press. It is as clear a death warrant for "bimetallism" as Lord High Executioner ever executed.

WHAT IS A STOP?

Commenting on a legal decision of importance to bicycle riders, an exchange remarks:

A recent decision in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is of interest to bicycle riders who may have occasion to cross railroad tracks. It is the case of Robertson against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is reported in 1 American Negligence Reports.

It appears that damages were claimed for the death of a person while crossing a railroad track, but the plaintiff was nonsuited in the Common Pleas. The deceased was riding a bicycle, and when he came to the railroad, at a point having four tracks, a freight train was passing, for which he had to wait. He did not dismount, but made what was called a "bicycle's stop," by circling on his wheel round and round, at a distance of from five to ten yards from the track, and when the train passed he started across without dismounting, and was struck and killed by a train coming in the opposite direction on another track.

On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of nonsuit was affirmed, Justice Mitchell holding that it was the duty of the deceased to stop and dismount, and refusing to entertain the proposition that the circling round and round constituted a legal stop. "Riding round and round in larger or small circles, waiting for a chance to shoot across, is not a stop at all, either in form or substance. Considering the ease of dismounting and the control of the rider over his instrument," continues the decision, "a bicycle must, under all ordinary circumstances, be treated as subject to the same rules as a pedestrian." The Judge says further that "the rule to be applied requires that a bicycler must dismount, or, at least bring his wheel to such a stop as will enable him to look up and down the track and listen, in the manner required of a pedestrian."

It would be well for bicycle riders to memorize the legal rule, "Stop, look, and listen," and not forget it when approaching railroad crossings.

Greater New York Population.

The population of Greater New York will exceed that of Massachusetts by half a million, and it is stated that if the populations of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Nevada were all united in a single state it would still have less than the population of the contemplated mammoth metropolis.

Too Late.

"Now," said the editor, "we can't use any more matter. Don't you take a scrap of news unless—"

"Yes," answered the managing editor.

"Unless it is news of a scrap. That is to say——"

However, it was too late to insist upon his good intentions, as the humorous editor had already fainted.

UNCLE SAM'S CROP OUTLOOK

EXCESSIVE COLD AND MOISTURE HAS MADE UNFAVORABLE.

However the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia are in the Lead—Little Corn Yet Planted.

Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 22.—Throughout the central valleys, lake region and gulf States the week has not been favorable, being too cold, with excessive moisture in most sections.

In the Carolinas, Eastern Tennessee, Southern Virginia, and generally throughout New England the conditions have been favorable, and throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast States the week has been exceptionally favorable, both for farm work and the growth of vegetation.

But little corn has been planted during the week, owing to unfavorable temperature conditions. No corn has yet been planted north of the Ohio river, and but little in Kentucky. On the Atlantic coast practically no corn has been planted north of Maryland, and but little in that State, but considerable progress has been made in Virginia, while in the Carolinas much of the early planted is up, being about completed in South Carolina. Westward of the Mississippi no corn has been planted north of Missouri and Kansas, and plowing for planting has just begun in Nebraska. In the Southern States corn has been unfavorably affected by low temperature and needs warmer weather.

No improvement in the condition of winter wheat is reported from Wisconsin and Illinois, and in the last named much will be ployed up. Some further improvement is reported from Nebraska, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, but in Nebraska, as in Illinois and Missouri, much has been, or will be, ployed up for other crops. In Kentucky and Tennessee the crop is in fine condition, and reports from the Southern and Atlantic coast States are generally favorable.

Spring wheat seeding has continued over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, and some seeding has been done in the uplands of the Dakotas and Minnesota, in which States the soil is too wet and seeding is much delayed. Good progress has been made in Iowa, and seeding is about completed in ebraska.

Some oats have been sown in South Dakota and Michigan, and seeding is well advanced in Nebraska. Farther south, and throughout the Atlantic coast States, greater progress has been made, the bulk of the crop having been sown. Some rotting is reported from Ohio and Illinois, but the reports generally are favorable, the outlook in the Southern States being very promising.

Some cotton has been planted in Oklahoma, Southeastern Missouri, and in Tennessee. In the Carolinas and Gulf States planting has been pushed rapidly under favorable conditions. About half the crop has been planted in Arkansas, and planting is nearly completed over the central and southern portions of Mississippi. Chopping is active in Florida, and considerable cotton has been laid by in Georgia. In Northern Texas planting and growth of cotton has been retarded by coot weatner.

The outlook for an ample supply of tobacco plants continues favorable, the tobacco beds in Kentucky having experienced improvement during the week.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Grand Council of North Carolina in Session.

Special Correspondence The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., April 22.—Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, of North Carolina met in annual session this morning at 10 o'clock, in K. of P. Hall, Wilmington, N. C.

Grand officers present:

H. C. Dockery, Past Grand Regent, Rockingham; E. L. Harris, Past Grand Regent, Raleigh; A. M. Scales, Grand Vice Regent, Greensboro; I. L. Greenwald, Grand Orator, Wilmington; I. Howell Way, M. D., Grand Secretary, Waynesville; A. M. Powell, Grand Treasurer, Raleigh; W. F. Roundtree, Grand Chaplain, New Bern; W. F. Wooten, Grand Guide, Wilson; D. P. Hutchinson, Grand Warden, Charlotte; T. L. Hyndman, Grand Sentry, Asheville.

The Grand Trustees, Finance Committee, Committee on Laws all present.

Represntatives present:

I. Y. Parris, Granville, 226; Dr. S. Mendelsohn, L. L. D., Cornelius Hocutt, 231; C. T. Bernhardt, Salisbury, 272; H. R. Jones, Trent, 111; Frank Powell, Tarboro, 471; M. I. Best, Goldsboro, 500; I. A. Brady, Statesville, 523; W. C. McMackin, Raleigh, 551; P. M. Briggs, Durham, 558; Dr. H. O. Hyatt, Caswell, 640; B. W. Hargrove, Wilson, 676; W. M. Jones, French Broad, 701; W. F. Ferguson, Haywood, 817; J. M. Brown, Anderson, 913; W. S. Mallory, Charlotte, 1046; Geo. M. Whitfield, Jeff. Davis, 1,199; W. C. Houston, Cabarrus, 1,205; W. H. Zoeller, Tiber Creek, 1,209; R. R. Crawford, Winston, 1,224; W. D. McRae, Richmond, 1,226; J. R. Patterson, Renfro, 1,630; Dred. Peacock, Guilford, 1,658. C. M. Brown, Beaufort, 1,681; S. M. Shultz, Zeb. Vance, 1,696; F. D. Ware, Davidson, 1,361; Rev. S. H. Hilliard, High Point, 1,757.

At 11 o'clock, J. M. McKinstry, Supreme Trustee Royal Arcanum and Grand Secretary of Ohio, Cleveland, O., was ushered to the hall, which brought forth a pleasant reception.

The necesary committees were appointed, after which the Grand Regent read his annual report, which received much merrited comment.

The Grand Secretary then read his full, plain and complete report.

Grand Treasurer's report read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Report of State Medical Examiner read and accepted.

Excursion to Wrightesville Sound, tendered by Cornelius Harnett Council, 231, at 2:30 o'clock, accepted by motion of Representative Scales, of Greensboro.

Wilmington, N. C., April 22.—Grand Council Royal Arcanum adjourned sine die to-day. All the old officers were re-elected with the exception of Grand Warden and Grand Sentry. W. M. Jones, of Asheville and J. A. Brady, of Statesville, were elected to these offices respectively. Next meeting the Grand Council will be held in Durham, April 20th, 1898. Raleigh delegates left home this afternoon. H. W. P.

Turkish Cavalry Repulsed.

Athens, April 22.—(Evening)—A dispatch from Larissa states that a charge of 3,000 Turkish cavalry were today repulsed with great loss. The fire of the Greek artillery had a terrible effect. Crown Prince Constantine was in the engagement.

Work for Minister Clayton.

City of Mexico, April 22.—Upon Minister Powell Clayton's arival here he will be tendered the position of arbitrator in the question of Guatemalan-Mexico boundary contention.

AS IT IS IN WILMINGTON

MAYORALTY AND ALDERMANIC CASES "DRAGGING ALONG."

The All Absorbing Topic of Talk—There is Considerable Diversity of Opinion—Marriage of a Popular Young Couple.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, April 22.—A heavy frost has done considerable damage in the truck farming section adjacent to Wilmington. Strawberries and garden truck in general suffered severely last night and the night before from the cause.

Mr. James F. Woolvin, the popular undertaker, and Miss Julia Kate Carmon were married yesterday evening in St. John's Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Carmichael officiating. Mrs. Woolvin, is the daughter of Capt. Samuel Carmon, and a lady of many personal charms. Mr. and Mrs. Woolvin are now on an extended briday tour to Northern cities and Canada.

The Grand Council, Royal Arcanum held a morning and evening session here yesterday, and will meet again today. Yesterday afternoon the delegates were given a complimentary excursion to Wrightsville Beach. The reports of the officers of the order show that he past year has been one of special prosperity. The council will conclude its business tonight.

The case against Reynolds, the colored physician, for attempted rape, has been again postponed this time till Wednesday afternoon next. Carter, the husband of the prosecuting witness in the case, has been threatened with mobbing if his wife presses the charge. Carter claims he will withdraw the charge on no account.

The cases against Mayor Wright are still being heard in Superior Court before Judge McIver. It is expected argument will be finished some time today, and that his honor will reserve his decision. The case has been a peculiar one throughout. All the claimants, of course, were per se against the defacto mayor (Wright), yet at the same time were fighting the claims of each other. Very frequently in making a point against the defendant, counsel for one of the claimants would figuratively shoot through the other two before hitting the defendant.

At present it is hard to see what the old mayor (Harris) and board of Aldermen base their position upon. Their argument is that they cannot surrender their offices and the city government until the lawful successors appear, and this is well enough, and would be a very strong argument, indeed, if they were only in possession of these offices, which they manifestly are not. The real issue, if the law is declared in part unconstitutional, is whether Green or Taylor is Mayor. Counsel for both of these claimants contend that the new amendment is constitutional in every provision, except the section which gives the appointng power to the Governor. Right here they part company, one (Green) claiming ten aldermen are required, and the other claiming that the five elected are the only ones entitled to recognition in the meaning of the amendment. The position of the Harris board in the matter appears absurd to the lay mind. While they may have a point of law in their favor, "possession" is the other nine points, and "possession," the vital element of their argument, is plainly lacking. Their position is impregnable, upon paper, but woefully minus essentials to the mind of the average citizen. The case I am told is without precedent, but a most dangerous precedent would be established if, as Mr. John D. Bellamy said yesterday, the court's final decision was in favor of the defendant. If the Governor was given and guaranteed the right of appointing aldermen for two cites in the State, there was nothing to prevent him from eventually appointing aldermen for all of the cities in North Carolina, and thus becoming a king, indeed. The principle involved is one of supremest importance to the people of this State, and the country at large. Causes of far less importance have in history, modern history, too, been responsible for open rebellion, but it rests with the intelligence of the people of the State to repudiate the man and his usurpation of power in a far more peaceful manner, for, if the Supreme Court decides against the Governor in the case, the election two years hence will see the obnoxious amendment repealed by an overwhelming vote in the General Assembly.

The mayoralty cases were finished to-day. Judge McIver reserved his decision till to-morrow. H. W. P.

SALISBURY PEOPLE PLEASED

With the Position Given J. C. Dancy City Politics Warming Up.

Special to the Tribune.

Salisbury, N. C., April 22.—Mr. John C. Dancy is satisfied with the position he will receive for his merited services. At the suggestion of the President he will be returned to his old post at Wilmington, which position he filled with such satisfaction under the administration of Harrison.

Since this place is the most important Federal appointment in North Carolina, Salisbury is glad that she has again been honored.

Mr. Dancy is recognized as a leading and progressive man, not only in his own State, but elsewhere. He has been invited to speak at Carnegie Hall, New York, on next Wednesday night in the interest of the Sanitarium at Southern Pines.

A mass-meeting will be held next Monday evening to take action on the ticket suggested by the Republican caucus last Friday night, and which was named in Sunday's Tribune. Some changes will be made, but H. G. Tyson will lead the ticket.

The beef market of M. L. Jackson at the shops caught fire yesterday evening. Mr. S. O. Bradford, who was on the roof attempting to subdue the flames, fell and was severely injured.

The State Presbytery of the colored Presbyterian church is in session at Carthage. Several parties are in attendance from Salisbury.

To-day is pay-day at the new shops and as the result over $20,000 will be put in circulation. Our merchants always hail with delight the coming of the pay train.

Hon. Kerr Craige is expected home at any time now, since his successor has been named. Mr. Craige will resume his practice of the law.

The conference of the Episcopal church will be held to-day at Saint Jude's. Quite an interesting programme has been aranged.

The Projectoscope is advertised to show here on May 10th. It is said to be one of the most wonderful inventions ever made.

Mr. W. B. Council, of Lenoir, who has been visiting his brother, Dr. J. B. Council, returned home last night.

Gen. Longstreet passed through the city last night on his way to Washington. J. L. R.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE CITY CONVENTION.

Stronach Will be Endorsed—Hot Contest in the Old Fourth—Full Aldermanic Tickets Named.

The city convention of the delegates elected in the Republican primaries last night will convene this evening at 8 o'clock.

First Ward.

The Republican voters of this ward met in Johnson's school house on Harrington street.

Chairman D. H. Young called the primary to order. On motion he was elected permanent chairman and W. H. Dowd was elected secretary.

After some discussion it was decided to send the delegates to the convention uninstructed.

Delegates and alternates were elected as follows:

Delegates—D. H. Young, J. R. Rogers, Thos. Lyon, Wm. Vass, A. C. Lehman, W. H. Dowd, Wash. Jones, Chas. Taylor, Daniel Jones, Berry Gunter, W. G. Briggs, A. L. Moore. Alternates—Samuel Raines, Geo. Burnett, Manderson Wilder, John S. Glenn, Henry Page, Henry Davis, Stephen Raines, C. I. Proctor, Wm. Hill, Warren Hair, Peter Holmes and Major Ward.

J. A. Hinant, A. L. Lehman and E. S. Cheek were nominated for aldermen.

The ward committee was elected as follows: J. R. Rogers, chairman; W. H. Dowd and A. E. Burgess.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Second Ward.

Caesar Johnson presided over the primary of the Secord ward. K. P. Merritt acted as secretary. After a short discussion Mr. Frank Stronach was endorsed for mayor.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates and alternates to the city convention:

Delegates—J. B. Hill, K. W. Merritt, M. L. Haynes, W. H. Rogers, C. T. Bailey, Chas. Young, Stephen Hawkins, H. J. Dunn, A. J. Davis, C. Johnson, Wm. Leach and S. M. Jones. Alternates—W. W. Wynne, R. C. Rivers, O. W. Belvin, J. Frances, L. O. Spears, A. Haughton, J. Moring, M. M. Braswell, Daniel Jones, Hilliard Williams, George Rogers and Amos Brooks.

O. W. Belvin, K. W. Merritt and W. B. Perry were nominated for aldermen.

Ward committee is composed of C. T. Bailey, chairman; K. W. Merritt and C. Johnson.

The primary then adjourned.

Third Ward.

Rev. Joseph Perry presided over the primary in this ward and H. S. Christmas acted as secretary. The following ward committee was elected: Rev. Joseph Perry, chairman; L. N. White and Reuben Cole.

The delegates elected to the convention are: James H. Young, C. H. Beine, Peter Cobb, Harry D. Debnam, G. W. King, H. L. Alston, Isaac Crosson, W. O. O'Neill, Green Maynard, Joseph Braam, L. N. White and C. W. Hoover. Alternates—Fred. Yeargan, Norman Allen, Edward Serity, J. D. Crudup, Chas. Williams, W. W. Wallace, Richard Hayes, H. S. Christmas, S. H. Towns, Cato Thornton, C. H. Perry and Sam Stewart.

The candidates nominated for aldermen from this ward are: L. N. White, C. W. Hoover and E. V. Denton.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Young, was adopted:

"Resolved, That we endorse the candidacy of Mr. Frank Stronach for mayor and that our delegates are instructed to vote for him in the city convention."

Mr. Denton came before the primary and made a talk thanking the primary for the nomination and declaring that he would stand by the agreement.

Fourth Ward.

John H. Rhodes presided over the primary of the Fourth ward, held in the court-house, and F. M. Sorrell acted as secretary. The meeting was in session for nearly four hours. The aldermanic contest was hot and at times excitement ran high. Col. Shaffer opposed the endorsement of Mr. Stronach and several gentlemen replied to him. In fact the primary was rather noisy from the first. J. C. L. Harris was nominated for permanent chairman and so was John Rhodes; the former withdrew his name. E. A. Johnson, James Hamlin, R. J. Robinson, John Gary, Marcellas Upperman, P. M. Stewart and J. R. Davis were placed in nomination for aldermen. The result of the ballot was announced at 11:30; it stood as follows: Johnson, 151; Hamlin, 129; Robinson, 125; Stewart, 110; Gary, 107; Davis, 64, and Upperman, 36. Johnson, Hamlin and Robinson were declared the nominees.

The following delegates and alternates to the city convention were elected: Delegates—F. M. Sorrell, W. M. Mitchell, P. M. Stewart, J. H. Rhodes, Theo. H. Spencer, Turner Evans, M. Upperman, Stewart Ellison, W. F. Debnam, P. J. Jeffreys, C. H. King and J. E. H. Tate. Alternates—Ransom Taylor, Cain Minton, Henry Patterson, J. W. Rhodes, Robt. Burns, James O. Mitchell, Peter Williams, Ed. Black, Quint Branch, Geo. W. Williams, Mark A. Williams and Jas. Christmas. J. H. Rhodes, Turner Evans and F. M. Sorrell were elected on the ward committee.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER HERE.

Rev. L. L. Albright Representing Jr. O. U. A. M. of the State.

Rev. L. L. Albright is spending several days in the city in the interest of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

In fact he is special organizer for the order in this State. While he is here he will devote his time to the arousing of more interest in the order in this city.

The lodge here is in quite a flourishing condition and there is every indication that quite a number of new members will be very soon taking the degrees.

Rev. Mr. Albright was for a number of years pastor of the Protestant Methodist church in Winston, having abandoned the charge only a few months since. He is an able and fearless divine and an energetic and genial gentleman.

Railroad to be Built in Mexico.

Oaxaca, Mex., April 22.—William Stuart, chief engineer and assistant general manager of the proposed Mexican Southeastern Railway, has arrived here from New York, accompanied by a corps of civil engineers. They will immediately make a survey for the road which is to be built from this city to some point on the National Tehuantepec road, and thence to Guatemala. The line will be an important link in the Pan-American system.

Made a Legal Holiday.

Albany, N. Y., April 22.—Governor Black has issued a proclamation declaring April 27th as a legal holiday in the counties of New York, King's, Westchester and Queens, occasion being the anniversary birth of General Grant, and dedication of his monument.

THE CENTENNIAL SCHOOL

MANY ATTENDED THE EXERCISES AT THE SCHOOL YESTERDAY.

The Work Full of Interest to All—Professor Howell's Improvements in the Stuey of Geography.

Yesterday was reception day at the Centennial school. The parents of the children in the school and those interested in the work were invited to call. A large number visited the school during the day and the visit to many was indeed a revelation. Imagine the surprise of a teacher, twenty or even ten years ago, if he could have stepped into Miss Minnie Redford's room and seen the little folks, who have only been in school six or seven months, reading simple sentences which the teacher wrote on the board. Why, children used to study the letters nearly that long and often it was two or three years before they attempted to read writing. Miss Redford has one of the most interesting rooms in the school and she has the faculty of always keeping the children interested, completely absorbed, in their work. The children just above those in Miss Redford's room are taught by Mrs. P. C. Patterson. It seemed indeed wonderful to see these little tots studying astronomy. Of course they did not go into a scientific study of astronomy, but begin by drawing pictures of the full, half and quarter moons and are told why the moon appears thus to us. Miss Redford, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Riddle, Miss Bailey, Mills have charge of the forms through Miss Fleming, Miss Bellamy and Miss which the children passed during their first three years at school. After the third year the children sit in the Assembly Hall, over which Miss Mabel Hale, the principal of the school, has supervision, and recite their several studies to different teachers. This is a great improvement over the old graded school system, for it allows each teacher to make a specialty of some one study and teach only this branch. Under this admirable arrangement Miss Hale teaches natural science, Mrs. M. B. Terrell reading and literature, Mrs. S. S. Williams, history and grammar, Miss E. I. Royster, geography and mineralogy, and Mrs. J. M. Barbee arithmetic and geometry. It is a source of regret that time and space prevents the reporter from giving a detailed account of the work in these departments. The practical and effective method used in teaching history is to have the children write little stories about what they have read and draw maps and pictures, giving their conception of campaigns, battles and other great events.

But no greater progress has been made in teaching any study than that of geography. The improvebent in the methods of teaching geography have been inaugurated since Prof. Howell took charge of the school. The children are given their first lesson in this study while in Miss Mills' room. They begin studying geography at home and not by gazing first at the meaningless map of some foreign country. First a map is drawn of the school room and the children are taught the directions, then a map of the city, with the location of the public buildings marked and the children learn to point out these places and to trace their way to and from school on the map, naming the streets. After they become familiar with the city a map of the county is drawn and they are taught the names of the townships and their study of geography is thus expanded. Miss Royster and Miss Hale have collected a number of pictures of scenery in this and foreign countries and thus the children gain an idea of the appearance of the noted buildings and beautiful scenery of the world.

The children take a deep interest in the school library which is systematically conducted by Miss Royster. Handsome donations have been recently made to the library by Jones & Powell, R. B. Raney and Johnson & Johnson.

To-day visitors will be received at the Murphy school and it is hoped that all the children's parents will try to call between 9 and 2 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Two Divorces Granted—Moseley vs. Cross Will be Tried Today.

In the Superior Court yesterday W. H. Weatherspoon was granted a divorce from Ione Weatherspoon, and also Bettie Worrell from James H. Worrell. Three cases were continued by consent until the next term of the court, to-wit: B. F. Lawrence vs. Matthew Johnson, Nathan Holleman vs. W. H. Howard et al, and James E. Flowers et al. vs. F. R. Bryan, W. W. Bizzell et al. The case of Alice Shaffer vs. Donna Bledsoe has at last been decided. It is a dispute of long standing regarding a little piece of property in the southern part of town. The jury decided that the plaintiff was the owner of said land; that its annual rental value was $36, and therefore the defendant owed the plaintiff $108.

The case of Frank M. Moseley vs. John W. Cross, C. D. Heartt and Martin Thompson was then taken up. Moseley is suing Mr. Cross for damages for suspecting him of robbing his store, searching his room for the stolen goods and having him falsely arrested. This happened when the store of Cross & Linehan was robbed Feb. 3, 1897. When the court adjourned only the witnesses for the plaintiff had been examined. The case will be concluded this morning. Col. Argo's examination of the plaintiff was rich. He questioned him about his experience as a contortionist in theatrical and other companies.

WITNESSES FOR CHRIST.

Dr. Barron Spoke on This Subject Last Evening.

The special services at the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle continue with increasing interest. Rev. Dr. Barron is an able preacher and his sermons and the interest of the people in the Lord's work are drawing great crowds to the church.

Dr. Barron called attention last evening to the 8th verse of the 1st chapter of acts and the 15th verse of the 3rd chapter. His subject was "Witnesses for Christ." A witness must know something, so how can we be true witnesses for Christ unless we know something about Him by personal experience. If we have this experience we can at least testify that Christianity uplifts us. We can testify to the saving power of Jesus. We can testify to His converting and keeping power.

Sorrow and suffering have visited the homes of many of you, and it is in such times as these that you can realize the great difference between the Christian and the unbeliever. Many who have gone to the other shore went rejoicing in the power of Jesus. "We are witnesses for Christ," said Dr. Barron, "and now I am going to give you all an opportunity to witness to the saving power of Christ." He then invited every one who was trusting Jesus for salvation to rise. A large majority of the audience rose. All who desired to be Christians were then asked to stand and many rose expressing a desire to be saved. Dr. Barron is an able preacher, and he impresses his points with apt and forcible illustrations.

THE GREAT EASTER WEEK TRADE

Has been grand at the New Store.

RUSH WAS THE WORD.

Dress Goods and Millinery vanished like Autumn leaves after a withering frost.

Such a Stock, such Styles and qualities at such prices enraptures the people and reminds one of the eve before Christmas.

Fine Shoes and Gents' furnishings will engage your attention this week.

Styles here, no where else to be found, at prices that clinch the trade. Satisfaction to all is our highest aim.

Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties at Special Prices.

$3.00 and $3.50 qualities in black, tan and chocolates, fresh new goods, cut from fine Russian calf and McNeely stock, opera pointed and the new coin toe. Kid foxed, bead stitching. Patent leather, plain or tip of same, compromise heel. Just as a bomb in the shoe camp $1.98

$2.00 Grade Oxfords.

Newest and most fashionable shades of accepted colors for the season and in blacks. Every pair bears the impress of our name, and are fully warranted by the manufacturer. Style right up to the mark for quick trade $1.50

$1.50 Would be Cheap.

Everybody's Oxfords, tough wearing, clean, smooth finish, perfectly solid, McKay sewed, plain and patent leather tips. Match 'em if you can....$1.25

$1.00 Quality Ladies' Oxfords

Plain, patent tip, and cap toe, button strap, steel buckle, ribbon bows. Made for a dollar shoe, our price..75c.

Special Bargains Lot.

60 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, small sizes, worth from $1.50 to $3.50. Lumped at one price. Take your choice for....98c

Williams & Hoyt's Children's Shoes.

Their reputation so well established that everybody recommends them.

Blacks and colors.

Baby Oxfords .....1-5 at 50c.
Infants' Oxfords.....5-8 at 75c
Children's Oxfords.....8-11 at $1.00.
Misses' Oxfords.....1-2 at $1.25

You save from a quarter to a half dollar on every pair.

Misses and Children's Strap Ties.

Browns, tans and blacks.
Satin bows, steel buckles.
Button straps, sightly and stylish.

Sizes 2 to 5, no heels..... 50
Sizes 5 to 8, no heels..... 75
Sizes 8 to 11, spring heels..... 85
Sizes 8 to 12, spring heels.....$1.00
Sizes 12 to 2, spring heels.....$1.00

None better, few as good, for the price.

Bicycle Riders Read.

Victor and Columbia metallic calf bicycle balmorals in oxford, tan and black. Regulation L. A. W. One piece and welted. No rips, no breaks. Regular price $2.50 everywhere. During this sale.....$2.00

Geo. E. Keith's Fine Shoes.

Patent leather, Russia calf and russet kid balmorals, London, Jewell and Cornell tips, just landed. Will be ready Monday morning. New tans, chocolates and reds. The peer of any $5.00 shoe. For this sale.....$3.00

Black and Russia bals. and congress. All widths. All new toes. In fact, the newest in footwear, for..$2.00

Solid Service lines of black shoes beautiful in shape and perfect in fit, used by us as a bargain leader, at $1.50

International Dress Shirts.

New, full and complete line of international dress shirts and Armour brand cuffs and collars just received and supplanting all others. None better made. Popular prices.

Night robes, negligee, linen shades and fancy madras shirts, Challenge drawers, Gent's spring and summer underwear, now ready.

Great Line Easter Neckwear.

Ingenuity of imaginative minds culminating in the highest skill of the silk artist. The selection culled from a thousand samples. Flowing ends. Ascots, club ties, scarfs, puffs, windsors, four-in-hands, lawn bows and string ties.

Gents' Dress Gloves.

Foster's patent hook kid gloves, Castors, Mocha and buckskins.

Suspenders.

Russell's electric suspenders. Guyot's patent and Harris' wire buckle braces.

Sundries Every Man Needs.

Snap buttons, scarf holders, nickel armlets, collar buttons, "Club," Bright and Vigilant garters.

Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.

Popular styles; turn downs and standing, at popular prices. Saves washing.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

COL. HAY IN ENGLAND.

Warm Welcome to the Ambassador on His Arrival.

Southampton, Eng., April 22.—When the American line steamer St. Paul reached her dock, Mr. Henry White, the Secretary of the United States embassy; Mr. J. R. Carter, second Secretary of the embassy; the Mayor of Southampton and the corporation of this city boarded the ship and were introduced to Col. John Hay, the new United States ambassador, by the United States consul here, Mr. Warner S. Kinkead. The Mayor heartily welcomed the ambassador and presented him with a photograph representing the departure of the Mayflower. President Harper, of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, also welcomed Col. Hay. The latter, in reply, said:

"I cannot say how deeply I am gratified at your most kind and unmerited compliments. I am unknown to you, and regard it as a friendly greeting to the country I represent. I come to work for the welfare of my country, and it is my profound conviction that this can best be served by promoting a cordial feeling between both countries."

There were large crowds of people on the dock in anticipation of the arrival of the United States ambassador. A special space was reserved for the municipal authorities, who wore their full official garb. Among those present was Mr. Henry James.

As the St. Paul neared her dock Col. Hay, his wife and daughter waved their hands in reply to welcomes from the shore, and so soon as the gangway was shipped the municipal authorities marched in procession to the saloon of the steamer, where the Mayor welcomed the ambassador. The Mayor said, in part:

"Allow me to offer you, in behalf of my fellow townsmen and country men, a hearty and cordial welcome to these shores. The responsible position you hold as ambassador is in itself a great honor, but, at the time of a momentous complexity of relations between the two countries, your loyalty to American citizenship and cordial good will to dear old England eminently fits you for such a high, distinguished position. Your diplomatic career is well known to us, and the personalty you exerted at the various posts you have occupied assures us that we shall find in you a man who will cement closer than ever the affectionate regard of the two countries."

Continuing, the Mayor remarked: "Near this spot, three hundred years ago, the Mayflower sailed for the New World. If anything was needed to assure us of your country's affection for our beloved queen, your own words, written when you had no thought of occupying your present position, would suffice."

The Mayor then quoted part of Col. Hay's "Once More, Hail England."

The photograph representing the departure of the Mayflower was presented to Col. Hay by President Harper, who also presented the ambassador with an illuminated address.

MR. WANAMAKER DECLINES.

He Will Not Consent to Run for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 22.—John Wanamaker has written to the "Seventy-six," declining with thanks to be a candidate for State Treasurer. The letter was addressed to Representative Voorhees, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee selected by the anti-Quayites, to request Mr. Wanamaker to make a contest for the control of the next State Republican convention. Mr. Voorhees' colleagues are Senators Flinn, of Allegheny; Losch, of Schuylkill; Kaufman, of Lancaster, Representatives Crothers and Stewart, of Philadelphia, and Jeffries, of Chester. The letter will be submitted to the "Seventy-six" at its next meeting. Mr. Wanamaker says:

"I have given serious consideration to the arguments presented by your committee urging my consent to become a candidate for the State Treasurership, and desire to hand you herewith a copy very similar to my reply to the National Republican Business Men's League, stating my views upon this important matter. I beg to assure you of my sincere appreciation of the interest taken by the members of the Legislature in this subject, and in the general question of improved laws and methods of administration.

"It is an encouragement to thousands of Republican voters throughout the good old State of Pennsylvania in these days to witness at Harrisburg the heroic work of so many members of the Legislature who are standing unflinchingly by their consciences and laboring for the public good irrespective of party leaders or official favors. It may sometimes seem like uphill work to strive for better government, but steady continuance along the lines laid out will ultimately succeed in delivering us from a bondage that not only humiliates but debases our manhood.

"I join hands with you in every good work to bring on the better day and earnestly urge you and those you represent to not falter until the victory is won. I shall try to keep step with you and aid in every possible way in promoting the building up of a true Republican party."

EMPEROR WILLIAM VISITS VIENNA.

Warmly Welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph—European Intervention.

Vienna, Austria, April 22.—Emperor William, of Germany, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning and was welcomed at the railroad station by Emperor Francis Joseph and all the Austrian Archdukes. A guard of honor was drawn up on the platform of the railroad station. The Emperors embraced each other repeatedly and Emperor William cordially greeted the Archdukes.

After the imperial suites had been presented to each other the Emperors drove to the palace amid the cheers of the crowds of people lining the route.

Much attention has been attracted to an article in the semi-official "Fremdenblatt" to the effect that while Greece desired war at any price it was impossible to stop her.

"Nevertheless," the article continues, "if either Greece or Turkey, in the event of defeat, invokes European intervention, the Powers will not refuse to endeavor to reestablish peace."

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

AFTER-EASTER BUYING IN DRESS GOODS.

This Big Store's After-Easter Showing of

HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS

at the most remarkable prices that have been offered. We have made great preparations for the greatest rush of business during the coming week in our Dress Goods Department, both Black and Colored, many new ideas and after thoughts will be introduced. We have exercised every faculty we possess to have these dress goods stock perfect, true to fashion, beautiful in shades and design, elegant in taste and economical in prices.

This week must be the most notable Dress Goods week of the season.

We gladly welcome you.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

FOR SALE

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land with 4-room cottage and all necessary outhouses; one Snow patent tobacco barn; this very desirable farm lies just above Cary, and immediately on the Railroad and county road leading to Raleigh, is well watered and especially adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but will grow any of the Southern products. Price very low and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

One hundred and eighty-three acres 4 miles from Raleigh on the Asylum road, 75 acres in woods, 5-room cottage and all necessary out-houses, admirably adapted to stock raising. Price $1,600; terms easy to right party.

Forty-eight acre farm on the same road, 3 miles from Raleigh, 3-room cottage and kitchen and all necessary out-houses; neat little place for party desiring small farm; good water and first-class neighborhood. Price $1,200; terms easy. If you are interested in farm lands either to buy or sell call on or write to

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
'Phone 206-B. RALEIGH, N. C.

LEACH'S LETTER.

Articles on Trusts and Money Power Highly Commended.

Mr. J. P. Leach, of Littleton, has received many letters commending his articles, which have appeared in The Tribune recently.

We are permitted to copy the following letter from Mr. John A. McDonald, of Kershaw, S. C., a former citizen of the State, who has represented Chatham county in the Legislature.

Mr. McDonald says:

"I know you will be surprised to see my name attached to this scroll. You have no doubt observed, since you have known me, that I have been a close observer of events, especially political. How any intelligent Southern man can be other than a Republican, under existing circumstances, is beyond my comprehension. What has Democracy done within the last twenty years to advance and build up this great country, especially the South? They have completely wrecked the whole country almost to the verge of bankruptcy! I am glad to see the son of one of my best and earliest friends taking a stand for the right. Your father, or old man Bat Moore, if alive could not and would not tolerate the latter day Democracy. Look at Bryan junketing over the country talking free silver and abusing trusts, etc. What a spectacle! I have read your articles in the Tribune, well timed, sensible and to the point, especially in Sunday, the 18th.

"I am confident that you are pursuing the proper course; furthermore a bright future awaits you. I beg to be remembered to your good wife and children and all the Moroe family of Raleigh."

Killed at a Bull Fight.

Leon, Mex., April 22.—At an amateur bull fight here yesterday two ring men were gored to death. One of the bulls broke over the barricade and seriously wounded several persons in the audience.

FROM A TURK'S VIEWPOINT

WAR WITH GREECE, POUF! CHILD'S PLAY, SAYS CHEFIK BEY.

If They are Quiet the Hellenes in Turkey Will be Let Alone; But If They Stir Up, Ha! We Kill! Like the Armenians.

New York Sun.

At the office of the Turkish consul general here all was as quiet and serene yesterday as if war were unheard of. Chefik Bey, the consul general, smoked innumerable cigarettes, raised his eyebrows and shrugged his shoulders as he talked about the war to the reporters, sometimes in English, more often in French, through his secretary, who acted as interpreter. Chefik Bey is young and handsome, with black hair and mustache, a swarthy skin, and dazzlingly white teeth. Seemingly he takes little or no interest in the war, it is child's play, pooh! the idea of a weak little nation like Greece inflicting serious injury upon the Ottoman empire. It is laughable. Chefik Bey is French as to his clothes, but he is a pure Turk and a Mohammedan. The war, it does not interest him, but speak of Armenia, his eyes flash, he shows his teeth, and he says: "Ah! We kill!"

Chefik Bey received a telegram yesterday from Mustapha Bey, the Turkish minister at Washington. This is a copy:

Washington, April 19.—Our foreign minister informs me that Hellenic troops, acting against the law of nations, have, without any provocation, crossed the frontiers at different points, and by the opening of hostilities the relations between the two countries have been broken. The Commander-in-Chief of the imperial forces on the frontier has received orders to take such steps as are necessary to defend our rights and territories. The Minister at Athens and all the Consul agents in Greece have been ordered to leave the country. MUSTAPHA BEY.

"That is all the official news I have received," said Chefik Bey, as he sat on a lounge and puffed his cigarette. "I know nothing more than that, and what I read in the papers."

"What do you think will be the result of the war?"

"Oh," said the Consul-General, blowing a ring of blue smoke in the air, "it is nothing—puff—child's play, mere child's play—puff, puff. Little Greece, two, three millions, Turkey, thirty-five millions—puff, puff. It may be two days, two weeks, two months. I do not know. We will win," and Chefik Bey stretched his arms out and smiled again, then lit a fresh cigarette.

"But do you not think the Greek navy is superior to the Sultan's?"

Chefik Bey smiled again, showing his beautiful white teeth, and said, between the puffs of his cigarette:

"The Hellenes—we call them Hellenes, not Greeks—they haven't paid for their ships yet. Oh, no; our navy is much greater than theirs. The Turk—he is a great fighter. The Koran tells us that those that die in battle go straight to paradise. They fight hard."

"What effect may the war have with the trade relations with this country?"

Chefik Bey shrugged his shoulders again.

"Greece," said he, "it has no trade—insignificant. Turkey sends fruits, silks, tobacco—good tobacco—quantities—carpets, rugs. I do not think the war will hurt the trade."

"But may not Turkey want to buy grain?"

Here Chefik Bey laughed outright.

"You here have but one California; Turkey has a dozen. We get our grain from Asia Minor, and export to England, France, and Italy. We want no American grain."

"What effect will the war have upon the Greek residents in Turkey, especially Constantinople?"

"Oh, most of them—they are Ottoman subjects. In Constantinople there are perhaps two, three, four thousand Greek subjects. They will have fifteen days to get out of the country."

"But may not the excitement lead to massacres?"

In an instant Chefik Bey was another man. He jumped from the couch, and, throwing away his cigarette, strode to the window.

"So long as they are quiet the Hellenes will be let alone, but if they stir up—ha! Well! Like the Armenians! We let them alone, allow them their religion, churches, and schools. They plot; they go for our homes, and we kill. We kill! What would you do? If the French or the English plot for your homes, eh? What would you do? We kill! We're all right. The Turk's all right. But when they fight against us we kill. If the Greeks are quiet, all right. If not, we kill!"

This outburst over, the Consul-General relapsed into his old manner and said again that he did not know anything, but that he was sure the Turks would win very easily.

The Greek Consul-General Demetrius N. Botassi said that he had not received any official news of the war.

"I am not yet ready to believe," said he, "that the Turkish army has forced its way through Miliuna Pass. If that is so, the situation there is serious. As to the operations in the west, I regard the capture of Preveza as most important. With that we hold the key to Epirus. From Preveza and Arta is a good highway leading to Jannina, the capital of Epirus, and an advance upon that town will bring about a general uprising of the inhabitants who are Greeks, and may end in outflanking the Turkish troops under Edhem Pasha. The occupation of two towns on the Salonica Gulf is important if true, for if we can cut off Salonica from the Turkish army, the result will be most disastrous for them."

About thirty more Greek reserves from New York will sail by this week's French steamer. Father Agathodorus, the Greek Archimandrite, has announced that he has received cables to the effect that the recruits who left this country on La Gascogne a few weeks ago have arrived on the frontier.

A Populist Recipe for Prosperity.

New York Sun.

The Hon. E. R. Ridgely, of Crawford county, Kansas, is serving his first term in the House of Representatives, but he is a Populist of long practice and produces without an effort schemes for the amelioration and repair of things. If anything is wrong, he is the man to make it right. In a week or two the country will have learned to know him as he is known in Kansas, or at least in Crawford county; and thereafter economists, humanitarians, and gentlemen with a gift for leisure will seek aid from Ridgely and from no man else. His capital of thought is greater than any other. To him projects of law to level all inecualities of life are as easy as breathing and eating.

For some weeks before the opening of the present session of Congress Mr. Ridgely brooded over the causes of prosperity. Why is not everybody prosperous? he asked himself. If he had been content to be an ordinary Populist, he would have prepared and offered a joint resolution affirming that whereas, everybody ought to be prosperous, be it hereby resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that everybody shall be prosperous on and after the passage of this resolution. He is not an ordinary Populist. He has held many long sessions of thought. By the banks of Willow Creek he has sat down and wept over the troubles of Kansas and the world. The result of his thought and his tears is the bill which he introduced into the House on Wednesday, a bill "to enable the unemployed to earn a living, to utilize industry, and produce general prosperity." And for other purposes, too, presumably; but these are enough to justify the bill.

How is everybody to be set to work and paid for his work? How is industry to be utilized and general prosperity to be produced? By a modification of the financial plan so long advocated by the celebrated silica sand economist of Massillon, O. Every State, Territory, county, city, town, township, or school district is to be authorized to raise money to pay for labor on public works by means of the issue of twenty-five-year non-interest-bearing bonds, payable to the United States, which is to issue Treasury notes in return. The amount of bonds to be issued by each State and so forth is not to exceed one-half the assessed value of the property of the same. This seems a cautious not to say timid, reserve, such as would not be expected of a financier so bold and capable of vast and general views as Mr. Ridgley clearly is. It is hazardous to find fault with any portion of the work of so masterly an economic composer, but would it not have been better, more busness-like, and equally safe to direct that the amount of bonds issued shall be twice the assessed value of the property? And for the sake of precision, would it not be well to affirm that the bonds are to be non-principal paying as well as non-interest bearing? The bonds would be worth no less, and they would have a more symmetrical appearance, so to speak.

Happy should the State and the country be which are able to produce such a producer of general prosperity, wholesale employer of labor, utilizer of industry, and finder of money as Ridgely of Kansas. When the Populists come into power, he ought to be secretary of the Treasury, unless he should prefer the Deparment of Industry and Labor or the Rotary Board. There may be even greater triumph in store for him. It will be much to enable the unemployed to gain a living, but it will be a great deal more to enable everybody to gain a living without having to work for it. Non-interest-bearing and non-principal-paying bonds are an ingenious device, and if they do not compel prosperity, prosperity must be uncommonly refractory; but, after all, bonds are not the final word of improved economics or the sole expedient of a deep-soiled and fertile intellect like Mr. Ridgely's. People put on the yoke of employment because they have to, but surely a thinker of Mr. Ridgley's originality and range ought to be able to abolish employment and provide plenty of pay without it. You can pay without going in, but you can't go in without paying, said Prof. Artemus Ward, of Baldwinsville, in regard to the rules for admission to his great moral show. It is for Mr. Ridgely to bring about an order of things whereby the world can go in and go on without paying at all.

COL. SNOWDEN ON THE WAR.

Our Former Minister to Greece Thinks That Country Will Be Vanquished.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Col. A. Loudon Snowden, formerly our Minister to Greece, has given his opinion on the Graeco-Turkish war, which was printed in the Press. He fears that Greece will be vanquished. He says in part:

"There never was so ill an opportunity as the present for Greece to have a conflict with Turkey. Up to two or three years ago an advance of the Greek army into Thessaly would have meant a general uprising of Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Macedonia, and the overpowering of the Turks Now, however, the situation is very different. Unless the people of these countries act contrary to the influence of their leaders there is not likely to be any combination against Turkey.

"The Turks can, and no doubt will, drive the Greeks back over the frontier. The Turkish army greatly outnumbers that of Greece, and is better equipped. The entire army of Greece, including reserves, consists of about 80,000 troops, and I do not think it has been possible for them to have been equipped with the most modern munitions of war. Greece is in a deplorable financial condition and cannot stand a protracted conflict. I very much fear she will be badly whipped, but I do not believe the powers will allow the Sultan to overrun Greece or to take possession of Athens.

"The Greeks have no great generals, for they have had no wars in which to develop them. The soldiery are rather small in stature, reminding one of the French, but there is no gainsaying their patriotism and valor. Every Greek soldier is impelled by a sense of duty owed to humanity in his participation in the attack on the Turks. Year by year the refugees have poured into Greece from Crete full of stories of Turkish oppression. These refugees have lived with the Greeks, and told their stories over and over again, until the cup of compassion has run over. Human nature could stand no more.

"That is just what this invasion of Thessaly means. Yonder stand half a dozen big bullies, and we say to Greece, 'You are not going to be fool enough to go over and fight them all, are you?' And Greece answers, 'What would you do if your mother or sister or wife was being maltreated by them?' Of course it all depends on circumstances, and the Greeks have been rendered desperate. Their heart is in the war, and they will do good fighting, but I have no hope of their making much of an impression.

"King George is a man of more than ordinary ability. He is perhaps one of the best informed men in Europe today. He is marvellously conversant with the conditions prevailing in other countries. Moreover, he is the most unassuming of men. In fact, the entire royal family are easily accessible, and the most charming family imaginable. They are devoted to each other and thoroughly enjoy their exalted existence, which is more than can be said of some other potentates. The King and Queen drive out unaccompanied save by a single groom. Sometimes they get out of the carriage and walk for miles alone along the beach. If they meet acquaintances while driving they frequently stop and talk. They are extremely unostentatious and kindly."

Speaking of Grecian statesmanship Col. Snowden said: "The greatest misfortune that has befallen Greece in many years was the death of Prime Minister Tracoupis about two years ago. Tracoupis was, to my mind, the most capable man I ever met. His father had been Ambassador to London, and the son was educated in England. He was a model of prudence and caution and a student in every sense of the word. His wisdom was frequently drawn upon even by the present Prime Minister, who succeeded him, and who is an honest man, but somewhat of an enthusiast. The affairs of Greece are in a bad way just now and Tracoupis would have been a great help in the present Council of State."

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CONSUL BOTASSI'S VIEWS.

Says Greece Will Recover Territory That Belongs to Her.

New York, April 22.—Demetrius N. Botassi, Consul General of Greece, was hard pressed yesterday by his countrymen and others in sympathy with their cause of right against might. A dispatch from the frontier, stating that the Greek troops had been given liquor to stimulate their courage in the battle in Milouna Pass, angered him greatly.

"We may have defects," Mr. Botassi said, "but one of our virtues is abstemiousness. The dispatch emanated from Turkish sources, of course, but it is none the less an insult, not only to the particular Greek troops referred to, but to the manliness of the Greek character."

The official notification of war between Greece and Turkey reached the Greek Consul yesterday, in a dispatch dated at Athens, April 19, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Skouzes. Mr. Botassi yesterday advised Secretary Sherman of the receipt of the dispatch, but would not disclose the text of his communication until it had been received by Secretary of State Sherman.

"We do not expect to increase our territory by this war," Mr. Botassi said, "but we do expect to regain the frontier prescribed by the Treaty of Berlin of 1878. By that agreement Greece is entitled to the important cities of Prevesa and Janina, and to the territory on the West as far north as Corfu. By some means Greece was swindled out of this territory by the Turks. We are entitled to it by the treaty named, and unless the Powers intervene, we shall recover it.

Roosevelt street has been in a ferment ever since war became almost inevitable, and last night the narrow thoroughfare was the meeting place for about all the Greeks in the city. At the Parthenon cafe, where the local leaders make their headquarters, a crowd gathered early in the evening and hung about the dingy little place until late, hoping to receive news from the seat of war, particularly as to the invading army of 25,000, which, the Greeks here believe is destined to compel the Turks to withdraw a considerble part of their troops from Thessaly. Many of the men seemingly have only a vague idea as to the purpose of the war, but they are unanimous in their conviction that victory will crown her arms provided the Powers will keep their hands off.

The Two Wars in South America.

New York Sun.

The uprising of the "fanatics" in the northern part of Brazil has become so serious as to create apprehension at Rio de Janeiro. The bodies of government troops that were sent against them at first, proved inadequate for the suppression of the revolt, and heavy reinforcements have this month been transported to the region of the war. In such small engagements as have already taken place the fanatics fought furiously, and their fanaticism was intensified by the success which they gained. It is possible that the esteemed Consul General of Brazil at this port was correctly informed a month ago, when he assured us in a letter to The Sun that the magnitude of the uprising had been greatly exaggerated in the reports from Rio; yet it is a thing of significance that, since we printed Senhor Xavier's letter, the Secretary for War has dispatched to the State of Bahia a military force so large that it ought to be able to deal with thirty or forty thousand fanatics, however frantic they may be. Senhor Xavier informed us that the leader of the revolt, Antonio Conselheiro, is an "ignorant man, a child of the wilderness," and we have no reason to doubt that this is a correct description of him; yet all accounts agree that he exercises a boundless influence over the hordes that have joined him. We may any day hear that he has been overthrown by the Federal army now massed near his camp; but so long as his adherents grow in number there is danger for Brazil. The republic has had hard experiences ever since it was formed, seven years ago, and it is most desirable for it that peace should be permanently established in all its States.

The war in Uruguay has thus far been favorable to the insurgents, who probably at this time number not less than 20,000 armed men. Their leader, Gen. Saraiva, is a military adventurer of the type so well known in all the countries of South America, and a politician inflamed with ambition. Could he overthrow President Borda, get his place, and dictate the country's destinies from the Government house at Montevideo, the object for which he wages war would be gained. He seems to have won nearly all the fights in which he has been engaged, and he is strong in the eastern part of the republic. But all of Uruguay, outside of its capital, is thinly populated, so that little importance can be attached to his successes. His aim is to reach and capture Montevideo, the possession of which would mean a complete victory for him. The main body of the regular army, reinforced by the National Guard, is stationed there, and he has not dared to come within fighting distance of it at any time.

We can see no advantage for Uruguay in exchanging Saraiva for Borda. It is true that the latter rules as a dictator; but the character of the former is such as to justify the opinion that he also would set up a dictatorship. Nearly every President that Uruguay has ever had began his administration by trampling upon the Constitution, as a thing undeserving of respect.

FOUR RESCUES AT A FIRE.

Woman Hangs From a Burning Sill Until She is Exhausted.

New York, April 22.—With the flames pouring out of the window above her and surrounded by smoke, Mrs. Kasamira Commyski clung to the window sill of the top floor of Nos. 583 and 585 east 148th street until the firemen spread the life net beneath her. The crowd looked on in anxiety and horror. When she became exhausted she dropped. By a quick movement the firemen got the net under her so that her fall was broken. Her body rebounded and struck the ground heavily, dislocating her hip. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Mrs. Commyski kept a boarding house on the top floor of the building.

Martin Jacobwitz, who boarded with Mrs. Commyski, jumped and landed safely in the net. John Commyski and Joseph Coloski were carried from the burning building by the firemen. Colski, who had been standing at the window, was overcome by the heat, and was rescued just in time. He quickly revived when he reached the sidewalk.

Patrolman Tobraldie climbed in the building from the rear, and, with the assistance of Patrolman Gilmartin, carried a man who had been overcome by the smoke and heat from the top floor. His name was not learned.

The building was a double frame structure. The fire started in Herman Kiel's coal and wood store in the basement. Kiel returned just as the fire engines reached the fire. His door was not locked and he was asked to explain this circumstance. He declared that he never locked it when he went away to deliver coal and wood to his customers. The building was owned by Michael Eckert, of No. 519 Cortlandt avenue. The damage amounts to $500.

A Swan-Like Throat

Now that the stock collar is losing its tightened grasp on woman's throat, and a great many fair creatures find their necks are thin and need development, the advice of Mary Scott Rowland, in The New York Journal, may be of use to Atlanta womankind. She says:

"Thin necks are caused by the muscles not being sufficiently developed. These muscles are as capable of development as any other set of muscles of the body. I will prescribe some simple exercise, to be practiced before going to bed. But, first, a word must be impressively said regarding regularity, as in all gymnastics it is imperative that they be methodically persevered in. Do not give up at the end of a week because you fail to see pronounced results, for you will be doomed to disappointment if you indulge in any such expectations. Don't exercise for two days and then skip a day; this kind of irregularity will not result efficaciously.

"Gymnastic movements for developing the muscles of the neck: 1. Slowly but firmly bend the head forward until the chin nearly touches the neck, then gradually raise the head. Repeat this movement twenty times. 2. Slowly but firmly bend the head backward as far as you comfortably can. Repeat this movement twenty times. 3. Bend head sideways to the right twenty times, and to the left the same number of times. 4. Rotary movements. Roll the head slowly to the right, then back to the left, twenty times. To fill out the hollows on each side of the collarbone a system of deep breathing has proved invaluable. A deep breath should be held as long as possible, and then slowly exhaled through the nose. Repeat fifty times. After these exercises the neck should be bathed in warm water and olive oil soap and rubbed with a soft towel. Follow this by anointing the neck with retiring cream, as much as the pores of the skin will absorb.

"This treatment will make the skin soft and white, and if faithfully persisted in, unquestionably the neck will become plump and beautiful.

"Thin arms, like thin necks, are attributable to the same cause, but by the energetic application to gymnastic training as above specified for the treatment of the neck a firm and beautifully rounded arm will be the reward. Professional gymnasts, prize-fighters and many others who follow athletic sports for a livelihood are the best types of evidence that muscles can be developed, and only by persistent excitation. Dumb bells, Indian clubs, rowing—artificial or actual—horizontal bar and many other exercises as taught in gymnasiums are all conducive to the development of the arms. Punching the bag, as practiced by famous prize-fighters, must not be ignored; it is without doubt a splendid exercise if indulged in in moderation and regularity. Care should be taken to avoid taking cold when overheated."

Her Fall.

"Merciful heaven!" she gasped.

But she did not fall upon her knees.

She fell upon the knees of those merely who had seats.

In the meanwhile the trolley car sped on as before.—Detroit Journal.

Refreshing Candor.

"I fear your wedded happiness will be of short duration."

"I hope so," candidly confessed the young woman, who was going to marry the multi-aged multi-millionaire.—Indianapolis Journal.

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PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,

Mortgagees and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

Effect of War News on the Different Markets as Shown

BY TRIBUNE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON MARKETS IN A STATE OF NERVOUS EXCITEMENT.

New York Markets Dull and Fluctuating—A Further Advance in Wheat—Cotton Devoid of Features—Provisions Lethargic.

New York, April 22.—The following is a general summary of the different markets of the world, together with bits of war news, and its effect upon these markets as gathered by The Tribune's special commercial and financial correspondent:

Aside from the advance in Jersey Central, the stock market presented no new features to-day. The rise in this stock was on the continued covering of the shorts by traders and the purchase of about 3,600 shares of stock by Housmann. It was a languid trader's market, with no decided tendency in either direction. A premium of 3-32 has been paid by borrowers of Jersey Central.

Regarding the annual report of the Rock Island Company a prominent broker said to-day: "It can be definitely stated that the Rock Island annual report for the year ending March 31, 1897 will be better than for the preceding year, and will show a trifle more than 3 per cent. on the stock, or just about the same as earned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in the last year ending December 31, 1896."

London.—The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The stock market was in a nervous state of excitement all day, with a downward tendency.

New York.—Dispatches as to the fight around Larissa are conflicting. Press dispatches say that the Greeks have checked the advance of the Turks between Tirnova and Larissa, while other dispatches say that Larissa is actually invested. The Greek crown prince says that the Greeks have held all their positions, and are guarding every road by which the Turks can pass into Thessaly. It appears to be certain that the Turks are in complete possession of Tirnovo, and that the Greeks are successful at the Revina Pass. The Turks have asked for 40,000 more troops.

The advance in wheat this morning is generally attributed to the sharp rally of 3d. in futures at Liverpool, from the weak opening there and to the announcement that the cash sales of wheat in Chicago were increased yesterday by late business to 317,000 bushels, the largest part of which was taken for export. The Cincinnati Price-Current's summary also helped the market. Trade was light and mostly local aside from some small European selling.

The Cincinnati Price-Current in its weekly crop summary out to-day says: "This week has not been improved either in the winter or spring wheat outlook. The chances are probably moderately lower in the general average. The season continues backward but is now shaping more favorably. The Eastern war is unlikely to affect the demand upon America. The week's packing: 295,000 hogs, against 315,000 last year."

Chicago and Northwestern earnings for March show a decrease of $243,477, and to date from June 1st, a total decrease of $2,144,917.

The estimated hog receipts at Chicago for to-morrow is 19,000. Wheat, 11 cars; corn, 142 cars; and oats, 121 cars.

The trading in cotton was dull and local and devoid of feature. The slight improvement in prices from yesterday's quotations at the opening was influenced by a slight improvement in Liverpool, and it was sustained by the bulls in the absence of much selling pressure. The market was very small and narrow. The statement of damage done from the flood, as compiled by the weather bureau of the agricultural department, has been without effect upon the market, and has not influenced any new buying.

A telegram from Minneapolis gives this from the Northwestern Miller: "While large sales of flour were made last week, the market was not very satisfactory. Minneapolis mills booked orders for 520,000 barrels, but the bulk of it was sold in domestic markets. Buyers were hardly prepared to pay the equivalent of the advance in wheat for flour. The foreign business was especially disappointing. In a general way prices are about 30 cents per barrel higher than a week ago."

Liverpool Closing—Wheat—Firm and unchanged from the opening. Futures easy, and unchanged to ¼d. higher.

Wheat here is off from the top on early buyers selling. Bull news played its part in the early trading, and was set aside. English houses were buyers here at the opening, and continental houses moderate sellers.

There was quite a little selling of leather for the account of people connected with the leather trade. Without the last week or so a feeling has grown in the trade that the tariff situation is not favorable to tanners. Boston telegraphs that more business has been doing in leather the past week, but it has been at the expense of values, and has been confined to the United States Leather Company.

The advance in ersey Central was considered essentially due to covering. The scarcity of stock which appeared in Delaware and Hudson Tuesday afternoon caused uneasiness, and buying in Jersey Central yesterday. The advance started with the purchase of 500 shares by Mr. Wormser. A little later Minsecheimer and McIntyre and Wardwell bought. Mr. Schepp was the largest seller, his sales being 1,300 shares. Some of the other stock bought in the morning was sold out in the afternoon. There were rumors of some new deal in the coal trade, but no confirmation was obtainable. Reading rose in sympathy with the other local stocks. The largest transactions were by Clows & Company, who appeared to be changing a block of common stock into the second preferred.

There was quite an effort yesterday to make it appear that insiders were bulling sugar. The story went around to the effect that the Sugar Company had acquired refining interests west and on the Pacific coast and that by controlling production and with a new factors agreement would be able to disregard tariff conditions.

Washington advices were that the sugar company would get nothing better than the Dingley bill and might get something worse.

It is generally expected that the first important Turkish victory will conclude the trouble. The probable amount of indemnity to Turkey is already being discussed here.

Chicago says there was quite a general demand for wheat at the opening. The trade was not large from any one direction. The temper was very nervous. The strength of the market was on the cash business done late yesterday. The break in wheat was assigned to Kaufmann selling in part, though it is a shaky, nervous market and it has been most susceptible to the fine weather.

The elevator people have been buying May wheat and selling July wheat, widening the May premium to one cent. The cash sales of wheat are put as high as 130,000 bushels. The only new business actually possible to confirm is 80,000 bushels.

A dispatch just received from Athens says heavy firing reported in the direction of Larissa. It is believed that the Turkish artillery has opened upon the town.

One of the large Arbitrage houses says London has done very little in this market in the last few days, eliminating the speculations of some of the Arbitrage houses, made on their own responsibility and initiative. The balance of transactions actually made for London account is extremely small, both in stocks and bonds.

The statistical position for cotton now stands as follows:

Stocks at ports, 582,000 bales; interior towns, 180,000; total, 762,000. To come (crop 8,600,000), 600,00. Supply, 1,362,000 bales. European takings last year to September 1st from now on, 574,000; American takings, 573,000; total, 1,147,000; leaving at ports, 215,000. It is believed actual takings from now on will largely exceed last year's, both through Europe and America.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10¼
pref'd	28½
J. Central	81½
Missouri Pacific	15⅝
Omaha	57
W. & L. E.	¼
pref'd	2½
Union Pacific	5⅜
C. C. C. & St Louis	28¼
N. Y. Central	98½
Canada Southern	46½
Del., Lack. & W.	150
Lake Shore	163¼
N. W.	103¼
pref'd	154½
Pacific Mail	26
Rock Island	62
Wabash	4½
pref'd	14
Sus. & Western	7¼
pref'd	21¼
General Electric	30⅝
Delaware & Hudson	105½
C. & O.	16⅝
Mobile & Ohio	18½
North American	
Pullman Palace Car Co	158½
U. S. Rubber	14½
pref'd	65¼
Silver Certificates	
Southern Railway	7⅝
pref'd	25⅜
Standard Rope & Twine	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅞
Atchison	10½
pref'd	19½
American Cotton Oil	10¼
pref'd	55½
Erie	12
Laclede Gas	
Manhattan	84¼
Western Union	79¼
American Tobacco	69⅞
pref'd	104
L. E. & W.	14½
pref'd	64½
Denver & Rio Grande	9¼
pref'd	37½
Northern Pacific	12
pref'd	34½
B. & Q.	71½
Ontario & Western	13¾
Illinois Central	
Chicago Gas	81¼
Colorado Fuel and Iron	
Hocking Valley	2½
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	10¼
pref'd	26⅜
L. & N.	43¼
B & O	13½
St. Paul	71½
pref'd	130
St L & So Western	
pref'd	
Texas Pacific	8¼
Sugar	112⅜
pref'd	102½
Bay State Gas	9½
Lead	22½
pref'd	91½
U. S. Leather	6½
pref'd	51
Reading	18⅜
1st pref'd	
2d pref'd	
National Linseed Oil	
N. & W.	
pref'd	
Canadian Pacific	49
Michigan Central	94
Consolidated Gas	162⅜

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	126	127
Caraleigh Phospate W'k's	100	105
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	101½	102
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	106½	107½
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Middling	7⅛
Strict middling	7¼
Good middling	7¼@7½
Strict good middling	7½

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 35 bales.

NET RECEIPTS AT THE PORTS.

New York, April 22.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the principal southern ports today: Galveston, 891; New Orleans, 1,873; Mobile, 275; Savannah, 1,078; Charleston, 166; Houston, 346; Memphis, 116; Boston, 25; Cincinnati, 195; St. Louis, 334 bales.

LONDON MONEY.

London, April 22.—12:30 p. m.—Consols, 111⅝ for money and 111¾@ for the account.

COTTON FUTURES.

New York, April 22.—Cotton futures closed quiet, with sales of 85,800 bales. April, 7.04; May, 7.07; June, 7.12; July, 7.17; August, 7.18; September, 6.95; October, 6.80; November, 6.81; December, 6.85; January, 6.88; February, 6.91; March, ——.

Spot cotton steady at 7 7-16c. Sales, 2,158 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.—12:30 P. M.—Spot cotton: Good business done; prices higher for American middling. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 10,000; American, 6,700. Futures opened steady; demand moderate. April-May, 4.03; May-June, 4.01; June-July, 4.01; July-August, 4d, August-September, 3.62; November-December, 3.47; December-January, 3.47; January-February, 3.47. Futures steady at the advance.

12:45 p. m.—Cotton: American middling fair, 4 9-16d; good middling, 4¼d, American middling, 4⅛d; low middling 3 15-16d; good ordinary, 3 13-16d; ordinary, 3⅝d.

4 p. m.—Cotton closed firm at the advance. April, 4.03@4.04 buyers; April-May, 4.03 buyers; May-June, 4.02@4.03 buyers; June-July, 4.02 sellers; July-August, 4.01 buyers; August-September, 3.62@3.63 buyers; September-October, 3.56 buyers; October-November, 3.50; November-December, 3.48v; December-January, 3.47v; January-February, 3.47v.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 22.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
May	74¼	73½
July	74⅛	72⅛
CORN—		
May	24½	24⅜
July	25½	25⅜
OATS—		
May	17⅛	17⅛
July	18¼	18⅛
PORK—		
May	$8 45	$8 47½
July	8 57½	8 57½
LARD—		
May	4 17½	4 12½
July	4 22½	4 22½
RIBS—		
May	4 72½	4 70
July	4 75	4 75

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, April 22.—A better feeling pervaded the market this morning on fairly strong Liverpool advices, but trading was light. There is a good tone and strength to the market, due to possible easy termination of war in the east. Good news in the Mississippi valley, general backwardness of next crop and smaller port receipts, it is claimed by many that the crop to come will be late due to late planting on account of bad weather and that as a result the crop, even if large acreage is planted, will have to run great risks, and further, that in flood years crops are light. Rain and cold weather in Texas and Georgia are reported, and these factors are not conducive to either early or good crops.

The statistical position is very strong and we, for the moment, believe that prices should and will go higher and think the long side perfectly safe.

New Orleans advanced 5 to 6 points. Liverpool advanced 1-32d on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales; futures there advanced 1½ to 2 points. In Manchester yarns were quiet and firm. The Bombay receipts for the week were 48,000 bales, against 83,000 in the same week last year.

The port receipts to-day were 8,498 bales, against 11,181 in the previous week, and 5,952 in the same week last year; thus far this week 37,540 bales, against 37,644 thus far last week. The exports from the ports were 37,188 bales.

M'INTYRE & WARDWELL.

New York, April 22.—The stock market was dull to-day and missed the demand to cover shorts, which was the feature of the two previous days. Foreign houses were apathetic, owing to the pause in speculation abroad brought the pause in speculation abroad brought about by the conflicting news as to the war. Commission houses had few orders and the bears were aggressive only in special directions. A selling pressure was directed against Western Union on talk of competition from the Bell Telephone Company, the extreme decline reached 1⅞ per cent., and rallied only feebly. A. M. S. stocks were unsettled and lower on the failure to hold annual meeting yesterday. A demonstration against the shorts caused an advance of 2 per cent. in Jersey Central, and most of the gain was retained, the losses in the railway list were fractional as a rule. The Industrials were irregular and unsettled. The market closed heavy and lower.

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—The buying of wheat at the opening was quite spirited. Local traders, who sold yesterday and went home short expecting weak cables this morning were disappointed, as Liverpool was reported only ½d. lower. In addition to this there was considerable cash business reported as having been transacted after the close yesterday, and foreigners were good buyers in a speculative way. This influenced shorts to cover, and prices held firm for time, later declining 1½c. per bushel on heavy selling, supposed to be for the account of a large St. Louis trader. This was followed by a reaction of 1¼c. On reports of further cash engagements, a fair demand at seaboard, in export way, and advices from northwest confirming former reports that the season up there would likely be so late as to materially reduce the spring acreage. This advance was subsequently lost on renewed selling, and towards the close May dropped back to 72¾c., making a decline to 2c. per bushel from high point of the day. The deferred futures were relatively weaker than May. Elevator people were buying May freely early and selling July. This confirms reported cash sales, as it is quite probable they had May sold to hedge holdings of cash wheat. The actjon of the market is not favorable to holders, but navigation will soon open, and may cause large shipments of wheat, which would help them out. Continental markets closed firm.

Corn suffered a slight decline on some liquidation of May contracts, but the feeling on the whole has been steady.

Oats have been firm, with a moderate trade.

Provisions close about the same as yesterday; the markets has been rather narrow. Packers were again buying a little product about the only incident of the day. Reports from Australia confirm reported scarcity of feeding cattle, which will tend to make the world's meat food higher.

LAMSON, BROS. & CO.

Thick-Headed.

"It's very curious," said Mr. Clincher, as he read the statement of his account with the family physician. "I don't understand it at all."

"What don't you understand?" inquired his wife.

"How the doctor managed to improve so much in his chiography since he wrote that last prescription."—Washington Star.

TRAIN ROBBER A JUROR.

While Serving in That Capacity He Divided the Spoils With a Pal.

Kansas City, Mo., April 22.—John F. Kennedy, alleged to have been leader of the band of four men that held up the express train in Blue Cut on the night of December 23d last, is on trial for his life in the Criminal Court. Jas. Flynn has turned State's evidence, and testified to-day that while the detectives were hunting him high and low for ten days after the robbery he was serving on a jury in the Civil Court in this city.

"It was the Monday after Christmas, twelve days after we did the job, that Kennedy came to me to get $585 from me to divide with the rest," he said.

"Where did he find you?"

"In the court. He waited till court adjourned, and then we went into a side room and I gave him the cash."

Flynn went on to give a detail account of the hold-up, the preparations for it, the fight afterward, to the minutest details. It seems a certainty that Kennedy will be convicted. Kennedy was engaged to marry a young girl named Madge Ralston, of this city, whose family is one of the most highly respected here. Miss Ralston will testify for the State to-morrow.

A Tale From the Arabian Knights.

The sandal wood merchant who had lost his way in the great Arabian desert had been obliged to slay his dromedary for food. Pausing in the act of swallowing the last morsel, he summoned his attendant. "Observe," he said, "the sand heron gasping at a little distance! Doubtless the poor bird has an insect lodged in his throat!"

"True my lord," replied the attendant. "But the bird is only straining at a gnat, while you——"

He humbly prostrated himself.

"Are swallowing a camel!"

At this witticism his master laughed till his eyes watered, and by the favor of the prophet, catching the precious drops in their empty water bag, they were able to reach Bagdad, when the merchant gave to his faithful slave a purse of six thousand pieces of gold.

Brainy Horses

A Londoner tells of a most intelligent bus horse running on the Bayswater route.

When this fine animal sees any one waving an umbrella or stick as a signal to attract the driver's attention, it instantly stops and actually turns its head to watch the passenger taken up before it will start again.

Equally remarkable is the intelligence displayed by an old horse belonging to Sir Bundell Maple's farm. This old horse is worked with a young one, which it takes under control in a most amusing manner. For instance, when the team is halted, the old horse will take the young one's rein in its mouth and hold it there until the signal to move on is given.—Pearson's Weekly.

Prima Facie Evidence.

"Young man, what right have you to kiss my daughter on short acquaintance?"

"What proof, sir, have you that I have done ony such thing?"

"No positive proof, young man; but that hairpin in your mustache is strong circumstantial evidence."—London Telegraph.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year $6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year 8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year 2 00

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AND THE

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Raleigh, N. C.

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JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line: at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager
W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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RALEIGH

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points scuth.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Weather Report.

For Raleigh and vicinity: Fair and much warmer Friday.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	67	.00	Calm.	Clear.
Charlotte	66	.00	S.	Clear.
Wilmington	58	.00	E.	Clear.
Hatteras	56	.00	N. E.	Cloudy.
Washington	58	.00	S.	Clear.
New York	48	.00	S.	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 56; normal, 60; departure 4.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .08; departure, 08.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 20 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 89 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.58 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.52 inches.

Personal.

Mr. T. C. Bailey has gone to Warrenton.

Miss Estelle Timberlake is visiting in Weldon.

Hon. C. A. Cook, of Warrenton, is in the city.

Mr. Henry Cameron, of Washington, D. C., is in the city.

Miss Barbara Adams has returned from a visit to Newbern.

Mr. Robert Greenwood, of Asheville, is in the city on business.

Mr. Sims, of the Auditor's office, has gone home for a few days.

Senator Barker returned to his home in Lincoln county yesterday.

Mr. R. W. Dixon, of New York City, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. Wheeler Martin left the city yesterday for Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Harvey McGinty, of Atlanta, was among Raleigh's visitors yesterday.

Mrs. M. A. Leard will leave today for South Carolina on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. R. Y. McAden, of Charlotte, is visiting Mrs. Lottie McAden, on Blount street.

Mr. Harvey Robinson, of Ridgeville was a visitor at the State Museum yesterday.

Miss Beulah Wilson, of Morganton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. B. Battle, on Edenton street.

Miss Eliza Gulick, of Columbia, S. C., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. K. P. Battle, in this city.

Mrs. J. C. Black, of Carthage, and Mrs. Rodwell, of Cameron, returned home yesterday evening.

Mr. W. H. Riggan, of Warrenton, was in the city yesterday, and visited many of Raleigh's places of interest.

Mr. E. C. Duncan left yesterday for Washington. He is a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District.

Rev. S. H. Hilliard, of High Point, is in the city looking after certain interests in the Supreme Court. He will return home to-day.

Miss Ruth Worth left yesterday for Charlotte to attend the State convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Mrs. T. C. Norris, Miss Ethel Norris and Miss Cora Holt have returned from a visit to Baltimore. Miss Holt is visiting Miss Ethel Norris.

Maj. E. A. Garlington, U. S. A., who inspected the cadets at the A. and M. College, has gone to New Bern to examine the National cemetery there.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hilands, of Cleveland, O.; Miss Annie Purnell, of this city, and Mr. W. J. Edwards were a party registered as visitors at the State Museum yesterday.

State Senator E. T. Clark, who has been in the city the past two days in attendance upon the session of the State prison directors, left last night for his home in Weldon.

Mr. J. C. Caddell passed through the city yesterday. He says that the wheat crop in the Western part of the State is the finest in years. It is doubtful if the wheat ever looked better in that section.

Mr. J. H. Hoexburn, a prominent merchant of New Bern, and Deputy Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State, is in the city for the purpose of making an official visit to Raleigh commandery.

Mr. S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned yesterday from a stay of about two weeks at his home in Caldwell county. He reports quite a pleasant trip, and, in fact, has evidently gained several pounds in weight.

State Senator McCaskey and Mr. Martin, both of Martin county, paid The Tribune a pleasant call yesterday. The Senator left a subscription to the Tribune, saying that he was a Populist, but that he "greatly admired the Tribune." Mr. Martin is already a subscriber.

It was a pleasure to The Tribune yesterday to receive a call from that successful manufacturer and whole-souled philanthropist, Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, and his son, Mr. B. N. Duke, worthy scion of a noble sire. They spent the day in the city, returning to Durham on the 3:40 train. Mrs. B. N. Duke also spent the day in Raleigh.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

H. S. Dalton, New York; S. H. Hilliard, High Point; J. W. Ferguson, Waynesville; E. S. Robinson, New York; Dr. George Johnson, Miss Nannie M. Johnson, Frederick, Md.; G. P. Johnson, Portsmouth; Harry C. Buch, New York; J. D. Church, Charlotte; W. H. Adams, New York; S. L. Patterson, city; T. E. Battley, Cameron; H. W. Tilinghast, New York; S. G. Atkins, Virginia; C. W. Hinirch, St. Louis; James H. Reed, Williamsport, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Duke, Durham; Mrs. Angier, city; W. Duke, Durham; Dr. A. C. Everette, Louisburg; W. H. Newschafer, M. Hohn, New York; J. T. Quarles, Baltimore; Thos. A. Horton, Washington, N. C.; M. M. King, Baltimore; M. Hirschler, Norfolk; F. P. Dunn, Forestville; Mrs. Stith, city; H. E. Norris, Apex; Theo. F. Kluttz, Salisbury; G. M. Harden, Jr., J. W. Harden, Jr., North Carolina.

Special Conclave.

There will be a special conclave of Raleigh commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, in their asylum this evening at 7:30 o'clock, to receive the Deputy Grand Commander, who is making the annual inspection. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Visiting brothers are invited, and a full attendance is expected.

Z. P. SMITH, Commander.
W. A. Withers, Recorder.

MR. WIMBISH NOT DISTURBED

A MOTION TO RECONSIDER HIS ELECTION AS PRISON CLERK CAUSED A TIE.

Mr. Wimbish's Recommendation as a Republican—Finance Committee to Approve Bills—Doings of Directors.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the Board of Directors of the State prison met according to the adjournment on the preceding day, and the very first matter to engage their attention was a motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. F. B. Wimbish was elected clerk. The ballot on reconsideration was a tie, and Chairman Dockery declined to cast the deciding vote. Mr. Wimbish, therefore, continues clerk-elect.

Referring to the contest over Mr. Wimbish, several members of the board and others declared to a Tribune reporter yesterday that he was highly recommended by the leading Republicans of his county as well as by a number of State officers.

An injustice was probably done Mr. Wimbish in the report of yesterday, in that the reference to his ballot at the last election conveys the impression that Mr. Wimbish voted only for McKinley. As a matter of fact, Mr. Wimbish did vote a straight Republican ticket with not a single scratch.

As the matter now stands, the vote cannot be reconsidered. Next month Mr. Martin, of the board, will have qualified, and his vote will change the situation. It is entirely owing to how he will vote. If he says reconsider there will be a reconsideration. If he votes no the election of Mr. Wimbish will stand.

A resolution passed the board yesterday requiring that all bills due by the penitentiary shall be approved by the Finance Committee before being paid, was adopted.

The board decided to have a telephone line established between the Tillery, Caledonia and Weldon farms, so that all may be in close communication. The board adjourned yesterday until July. There will be a meeting of the Finance Committee during next month.

Local News.

One marriage license was issued yesterday—Jerry Scott and Eliza Perry.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Miss Florence Jones will entertain the Euchre Club at her home on Hillsboro street this evening.

Three convicts were added to the number at the State Prison yesterday from Buncombe. Deputy Sheriff Greenwood brought them to Raleigh.

An alarm of fire was turned in last evening at 7:45 o'clock from box 43, corner of Jones and Saunders street, but it proved to be only a trash pile in someone's back yard.

Dr. W. A. Smith, of Charlotte, who was appointed to succeed Dr. Carr, resigned, as pharmacist at the Insane Asylum here, has entered upon his duties.

A telegram was received from Mr. W. H. Overton yesterday stating that he was not hurt in the railroad wreck in Alabama. He was on his way to Mobile. The people of Raleigh rejoice at his escape.

A colored fellow name Jefferson Williams was brought before Mayor Russ yesterday morning charged with the larceny of $8.00 belonging to Rufus Norris. The mayor bound him over to the July term of the criminal court.

By mistake the names of the following couples, who participated in the Easter german, given by the Capital Club Wednesday evening, were omitted: Miss Addie Snow and Mr. Robert G. Davis, of the University; Miss Jessie Carroll and Mr. C. M. Pritchett and Miss Florence Jones and Mr. G. Khuene.

The play, "Cuba," which was presented by the Buckler Stock company Wednesday evening, was written by a member of the company, and Raleigh has the honor of being the first place in which "Cuba" has been played. It was a decided success, and every one should see it, when, by request, the company repeats it tomorrow afternoon at the matinee.

A DELIGHTFUL EVENING.

A Pleasant Evening Spent in the Yarboro House Parlors.

"An Evening With Burns," in progress from 9 to 1:30 o'clock last night in the parlors of the Tarboro, was attended by quite a large company of Raleigh's most fashionable and literary people. The programme was published in full yesterday morning, and its rendition was admirable.

There were interesting readings by Judge MacRae, Mr. Devereux and Mr. T. H. Briggs. The musical selections were of an especially enjoyable character. Misses Robins and Merrimon, Miss Dowd, Miss Turner, Miss Mackay and Miss Alice Jones participated in the first part of the programme.

During the second part the singers were Miss Fannie Jones, Mrs. Mahler, Miss Alice Jones, Miss Robins, Miss Merrimon and Mr. MacRae.

Every number was excellently rendered, and enthusiastic applause attested thorough appreciation on the part of the cultured audience.

MR. FERGUSON HERE.

He Attended the Way-Haigh Wedding at Greensboro.

Hon. J. W. Ferguson, of Haywood county, is in the city. He came up Wednesday night from Greensboro, where he was "best man" at the marriage of Mr. David Way, of Waynesville, to Miss Sue Haigh, of Greensboro. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the bride's home, and Mr. and Mrs. Way left immediately for the home of the groom at Waynesville.

Mr. Way is a prosperous young business man and his bride is one of Greensboro's popular ladies.

Mr. Ferguson is an able and genial Mr. Ferguson was quite a popular ladiesman here during the last Legislature, and was very frequently paired in the ladies' gallery, from whence, on more than one occasion, he was allowed to vote during roll call of ballots.

It will be remembered that Mr. Ferguson's visits to the capital city since the adjournment of the General Assembly, is strong evidence that his heart is inextricably entangled with some one of Raleigh's fair daughters, and it is more than probable that he will in the near future have occasion to call in the services of a best man to assist in a wedding ceremony in which he will figure in the role of bridegroom.

The frequency of Mr. Ferguson's young attorney, and has a host of friends in Raleigh who are always glad to see him.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

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Correct Styles, Excellency of Quality and Economy of Prices—The New—Only the New.

New Wash Dress Fabrics.

The serviceable linen—these include linen batiste, Russian linen crash, Irish linen homespuns and the new transparent grass linens, plain striped with silk, checks and plaids, with embroideries and all-overs to match.

Plain Linens 36-inch to 48-inch.... 12½c. to 25c.

Silk Linen, 36-inch to 48-inch..... 12½. to 25c.

Scotch lappet mulls. Scotch lappet stripes. Swiss jacquards, Kensington lace stripes, mimosas, jaconet duchesse, fine Scotch dimities, fine Scotch jaconets, cordinet imprimes..... 6½c. to 15c.

Organdies.

White, blue, yellow, green and pink grounds obtain, with beautifully hued blossoms over the surface, the color being repeated in the linings and ribbons.

We are showing all of the new things in

Koechlin Organdies.....35c. to 50c.
French Organdies.....15c. to 25c.
Persian Organdies.....10c. to 15c.
American Organdies.....8 1-3 to 15c

White Goods.

No better values anywhere than we are showing in our new line of White Goods.

Persian Lawns.....18c. to 35c.
Indian Linens .....5c to 35c
Linen d'Inde (special)40-inch..... 7½c., 8 1-3c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Victoria Lawns.....10c. to 25c.
Foreign and American Dimities.... from 7½ to 40c.
Swiss Organdie, 48-inch.....25c. to 40c.
French Organdie, 72-inch....35c to $1.00
French nainsook, 48-inch...25c. to 40c.
English and American long cloth, 10c to 25c.
English (Jones) and American Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Foreign and American Piques in figures, stripes and plain welts. From 10c. to 35c.
Linen Lawns, Union Lawns and Sheer Linen Cambric.

Silks.

For summer dresses, fancy shirt waists, there will be nothing more gashionable than fancy printed or woven India and Foulard Silks. All of the new designs, 25c. to 85c. per yard.

All of the new weaves and shades in Brocades and Taffetas, 25c. to $1.25.

We pay Expressage on all purchases of Five Dollars and over when the money accompanies the order.

STATE LIBRARY TRUSTEES MEET.

Colonial Records Distributed—Dinner Hour for Library Changed.

There was a session of the Board of Trustees of the State Library yesterday in the office of the Secretary of State. Governor Russell did not attend, and Dr. Thompson and Supt. Mebane constituted the quorum. The Governor sent them word that whatever they should do would be subscribed to by him.

One of the first actions of the board was to change the hours during which the library should be closed for dinner. Hereafter the doors will be closed from 1 to 2 o'clock, instead of from 2 to 3 o'clock, as has been the custom heretofore.

The board also distributed fifty sets of the colonial records. They are to go to State officers, Supreme and Superior Court judges and a number of the members of the General Assembly. A number of school and public libraries will also get sets of the records. Among them are the Winston City School Library, Trinity College, Oak Ridge Institute, St. Mary's College in Gaston county, Hickory Literary Society, Athenaeum Literary Society at Newton, and the colored A. and M. College at Greensboro.

Subscriptions were renewed to a number of magazines to the sum of about $50.

AT THE ACADEMY TONIGHT.

The Illustrated Lecture by Rev. J. T. Betts, of Richmond.

At the Academy of Music to-night the Steropticon tour through picturesque Palestine will be quite an entertaining attraction.

Rev. J. T. Betts, of Richmond, will give his superbly illustrated lecture, using a huge canvass and lime light.

In speaking of the attraction Rev. T. N. Long, pastor of the Methodist church at Wilson, pays Rev. Mr. Betts and his lecture the following compliment. He says:

"I have had the pleasure of attending the Illustrated Lecture of Rev. J. T. Betts and I can truthfully say it was a grand success. The views of the Holy Land were exceptionally fine and the explanations of the same were given in a happy and entertaining style."

The lecture to-night commences at 8 o'clock and admission will cost 10 and 25 cents.

Ready for Occupancy.

Mr. H. C. Zackary yesterday turned over the new main building at Odd Fellows' Orphanage at Goldsboro to the Trustees, having just completed it. The Trustees were highly pleased with the work, and the furniture is to be placed at once. It will be of interest to know that the Goldsboro Furniture company has presented the home with forty-two bedsteads, fourteen bureaus and fourteen washstands, which are to be set up in the new building.

The structure is decidedly the most imposing building of its kind anywhere in the State.

Broke in a Store.

Tuesday night the store of Mr. G. B. Alford, at Holly Springs, was broken into. Entrance was effected by removing a pane of glass and then raising the window. The thieves carried away clothing, hats, dry goods, etc., to the amount of about $200. Mr. Alford is on the track of the thieves and yesterday he found some of the stolen goods in a colored woman's house. The thieves were Chester Mayho and James Rollins, both of Durham. They have not been arrested, but the officers are after them.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at $4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Southern Ry., Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. GREEN,
General Superintendent.
W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the city of Raleigh, will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other materials.

The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

Cut Roses. **Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,**

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen. Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at the "Belvidere," over the Farmers' and Commercial bank, corner Martin and Wilmington streets.

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Prices Low.

Whiting Bros RALEIGH, N. C.

I. ROSENTHAL'S

Great Rebuilding Sale.

Owing to the Rebuilding of my Store I am closing out at a great sacrifice entire stock of

Millinery, Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.

We have everything new and pretty in Ladies' and Children's Headgear, and it will surely be to your advantage to learn our prices before purchasing.

SPECIALS: Fruit of Loom 4-4 Cotton 5c, Sterling Prints 3½c., Ginghams 3c., Ladies' Waists from 25c., Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 4c., R. & G. Corsets 68c., Men's Gauze Shirts 20c., Men's Laundered Shirts from 30c, up. Your chance of a lifetime to buy goods at slaughtering prices.

A Rare Chance

To buy or lease a well established news and job printing establishment in one of the best towns in the South. For terms address P. O. box 9, Wilson, N. C.

BIG SHOE BARGAIN.

350 pairs high class Footwear on sale Friday morning at about half price. Three big tables full, all one price, take your choice for

$1.28,

Men's, women's and children's shoes and slippers, some as high value as $5.00, not all sizes, but every pair worth double and more.

Not a single pair of this lot will be offered or sold until 9 o'clock Friday morning. Only 350 pairs of them and we never expect to be able to offer such values again in fine shoes.

Quantity not limited; first buyers get best selections. It will be the best shoe value ever offered in Raleigh.

Don't forget our big specials in men's shirts. See our big window. Best line of shirts in the city at same prices.

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!

COLORED OXFORD TIES.

We will display this week the finest line of Ladies' Colored Oxford Ties in Ox Blood, Chocolate, Patent Tans, Russet, &c., ever shown in the State. Correct Styles, New Shapes at prices from

85c. to $3.50.

Come and see the New Styles and Colors.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street

On the Scent

Yes the Scent is what we depend on to catch a customer for perfumery. After we catch them we must hold them by both odor and strength or lasting quality. We believe we have both combined in our

Violet and Other Perfume

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

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WANTED.

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WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent.
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WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

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[See advertisement.]